

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1975

Established 1887

## Arabs Hit Military Threat by Kissinger

Free Press Dispatches  
REUTERS, Jan. 6.—The Arab world has reacted angrily to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's statement that the United States will intervene militarily against the Arab oil producers if they threaten "strangulation of the industrialized world."

His comments, published by Business Week magazine, prompted editorial and government protests in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya and Iraq during the weekend.

A pro-Palestinian Beirut newspaper, Al-Mohawir, published a cartoon showing Mr. Kissinger in a Nazi uniform, decorated with the Star of David, receiving congratulations from President Ford. "America puts world on powder barrel," a headline said in the paper.

Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud said: "We are not afraid and we will fight for freedom." A member of the Kuwaiti Cabinet, Abdul Aziz Sughayr, told Egypt's official Middle East News Agency: "American organs have been making such threats frequently, so it is now established in people's minds that their purpose is to check the freedom of oil producers to set a just price for their oil."

Conspiracy Charged  
The semi-official Cairo newspaper, Al-Ahram, said that Mr. Kissinger's threats were evidence of a U.S.-Israeli conspiracy to attack the Arabs "in the same way Israel joined France and Britain in attacking Egypt after the Suez Canal crisis."

Arabist warns of retaliation against U.S. Europe in next war, Page 2.

Mr. Kissinger's escape strategy, Page 2.

The newspaper urged the Arab states to "lay down a new strategy immediately, to the political and military levels, so they may face the possibility of U.S. action against Arab oil fields."

In Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, the newspaper Al-Nadwah advised Washington to "stop making threats and stop blaming the oil producers for the economic crisis in the world."

It urged all oil-exporting countries to "ask the United States to lower the prices of its commodities."

The Iraqi newspaper Al-Jumhuriya, also, said that the United States "is trying to give the impression there is a link between oil prices and the crisis now faced by the capitalist world."

War of Wits  
President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria said that American military action against any Middle East oil nation would lead to the destruction of the oil fields. He accused Washington of resorting to psychological warfare and warned that the United States "will need Arab oil and gas for a long time yet."

Arab League Secretary General Amr Moussa said he had called on oil-exporting nations to adopt defensive measures that would protect them in the event of a confrontation with the United States.

Mr. Riad called Mr. Kissinger's remarks "a violation of the Charter of the United Nations under which the countries of the world, including the United States, agreed to a world system that bans the use and threat of force."

He said that Arab states should take the threat seriously and draw up "protective measures" to thwart it.

Kissinger Sends Message  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger has informed several oil-producing countries about the agreement reached between President Ford and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to have a preparatory meeting between consumers and producers in March.

Robert Anderson, a State Department press officer, said that Mr. Kissinger's messages were "called" very recently to several oil-producing states following the meeting at Martinique between the two Presidents.

Answering questions about whether there was any reference in the messages to Mr. Kissinger's statement about military intervention, Mr. Anderson repeatedly said that "to my knowledge, there was no reference."

Greek Navy Chief Quits  
ATHENS, Jan. 6 (AP).—The chief of the Greek Navy, Admiral Arapakis, 56, has submitted his resignation "for personal reasons," a government spokesman announced. Admiral Arapakis became head of the navy in May 1973, after an abrupt rebellion to overthrow the military junta.



ROCKET VICTIM—Man pours water on fire smoldering in ruins of home outside Saigon after rocket attack.

## Accord Cited By Whitlam In Paris Talks

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam conferred for two hours with French leaders today and said relations between the two countries had entered a new era.

"The bilateral differences have now been overcome," a spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said.

The two countries had been at odds about French nuclear tests in the atmosphere over the Pacific. France has said that henceforth these tests will be held underground.

"Cordial Talks"  
The talks were very cordial and very constructive, Mr. Whitlam said on emerging from the Hotel Matignon, where he met with Mr. Chirac.

In response to newsmen, Mr. Whitlam said a page has been turned in French-Australian relations.

Mr. Chirac's spokesman said Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Chirac also found their countries' positions on oil to be close.

The spokesman said the leaders did not discuss nuclear non-proliferation but that they did briefly touch on French technological help for Australian projects on uranium enrichment.

He said a French delegation led by Norbert Segard, under secretary for foreign trade, would visit Australia soon to study uranium enrichment accords in detail with specialists there.

"Australia is open to all forms of technological cooperation but wishes to keep its independence where investments are concerned," he said.

Mr. Whitlam spoke briefly with reporters before going to a reception at the Australian Embassy to be followed by a dinner at the Foreign Ministry given by Mr. Chirac.

The French spokesman said the leaders agreed to develop the ties between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and scientific fields.

They also discussed inflation and other world problems. He said Mr. Whitlam was "favorable" to France's plans for a trilateral oil conference uniting oil-producing and consuming nations as well as developing countries. But Mr. Whitlam said Australia will wait to learn the attitude of the participants before joining.

Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano also attended a meeting with Mr. Whitlam at Mr. Chirac's residence after the two Prime Ministers had conferred privately for 50 minutes.

## Besieged Town Holds Out Saigon, Phnom Penh Suburbs Hit by Communist Rockets

SAIGON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Communist forces shelled the outskirts of Saigon and Phnom Penh today as the besieged garrison at Phnom Binh, South Vietnam, held out for the fifth day.

The shelling on the western edge of Saigon was the closest rocket attack to the South Vietnamese capital since before the signing of the cease-fire agreement nearly two years ago.

The Viet Cong fired a dozen 100-pound rockets shortly after midnight last night at the Phnom Binh town hall and destroyed four of them. The South Vietnamese say they now have destroyed 20 enemy tanks since the attack on the city began.

Reinforced by Copter  
Phnom Binh is the last remaining government foothold in Phnom Long Province, which is on the Cambodian border.

Officials said reinforcements were landed in the city yesterday by helicopter for the second day in succession. South Vietnamese bombers flew 10 raids against the North Vietnamese around the city. Officials said 43 North Vietnamese were killed and five anti-aircraft batteries were destroyed by the air attacks.

Half of the rockets landed in a village, killing a family of four, wounding eight and destroying more than 20 homes. The rest of the rockets landed in rice paddies and did no damage.

In Cambodia, military officials reported that Khmer Rouge insurgents fired 43 rockets at the Phnom Penh airport, three miles west of the city, before dawn. Officials said the rockets landed in grassy fields around the runway and in an army transportation camp and did only minor damage.

## 20-Ton Stage of U.S. Rocket To Hit Atmosphere Saturday

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The United States has alerted the United Nations Security Council about the imminent arrival in the earth's atmosphere of 20 tons of scrap metal—the debris from the huge second stage of a Saturn-5 rocket.

"We want to make sure they know we haven't sent some kind of a bomb," an official at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Marshall Space Flight Center said here.

A colleague said NASA rated the chances of the debris striking persons or property as almost nonexistent.

"The most massive part of the rocket is a bulkhead between the fuel tanks, a 6,000-pound wall," a NASA spokesman said. "It will probably survive the descent but will break up into pieces."

At Huntsville's Ballistic Missile Defense Advanced Technology Center, an official indicated that any attempt to break up the debris with a missile probably would not succeed.

It is looping the earth at about 17,000 miles an hour—the speed at which it will strike the earth's dense atmosphere, causing parts to burn up and spew fire in the sky.

The stage has fallen to an altitude of about 100 miles from its original 170 miles in the last two weeks.

NASA officials said the best prediction now is that about half the rocket stage will remain intact on re-entering the atmosphere.

They said that thousands of pounds of the steel structures and struts inside the rocket and five big engines could land the terrestrial way. Last, the CIA

alumnus named covert operations such as buying information from foreigners.

"On a scale of 100," another former CIA officer said, "I would give at least 70 per cent to technical intelligence; 25 per cent to reading open literature and assessing information obtained through diplomatic contact. No more than 5 per cent to all the covert stuff."

In the yellow building, N-PIC has processed film from high-flying spy satellites. These satellites and other reconnaissance pictures, analyzed by photo interpreters, have helped answer

such questions as these asked by anxious presidents and other top government officials:

• Do the Israelis have the atomic bomb (they do) and aim their nuclear-capable Jericho missiles targeted on Egypt's Aswan Dam (they once were) so Cairo and the Nile Valley could be flooded if all seemed lost?

• Is Russia mobilizing for war (a constant question)?

• Is Russia building a new missile system or just improving the old one (photographs showed the latter)? How many intercontinental ballistic missiles

## Jesuits Urge Reforms by Italian Party

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The Jesuit order, in a severe appraisal endorsed by the Vatican, warned Italy's Catholic political party, the Christian Democrats, yesterday that it may suffer landslide losses in the forthcoming elections and urged it to purge itself of corruption and profiteering.

The church's admonition to the Christian Democrats appeared in Civiltà Cattolica, the magazine of the Italian branch of the Society of Jesus and one of the most authoritative Catholic publications.

L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, published parts of the article on the Christian Democratic party Saturday, even before the magazine was available at newsstands yesterday.

This added weight to the stern remarks by Civiltà Cattolica. It is known that Pope Paul VI regularly sees galley proofs of each issue of the Jesuit magazine before it goes to press and sometimes uses it to express his own views.

The article by the Rev. Giuseppe de Rosa appeared to reflect deep worry in the church that the Christian Democrats may be facing serious setbacks in nationwide regional elections next spring and that a Socialist-Communist coalition may make a bid to take over the national government.

The Jesuit article said that the Christian Democrats were "belonging" and must respond with self-criticism, purification and renewal.

The magazine declared that the Christian Democratic party had been a bulwark of democracy in Italy for three decades and had even though many governments had come and gone—given stability to the nation, preventing leftist and rightist seizures of power.

Civiltà Cattolica cautioned the Christian Democrats against ignoring the current "grave accusations" from many quarters about the way they were wielding their power.

The Jesuit publication said that "miscreant profiteers" were ensconced in the Christian Democratic party and that some of its leaders were not interested in Christian or democratic values, but only in power.

## European Markets Waiting Most Bids at U.S. Auction Under World Gold Prices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The government's General Services Administration opened bids today for 2 million ounces of gold held by the U.S. Treasury. Officials said that they received 228 offers—for less than half the bullion being auctioned.

The majority of the bids were for a single 400-ounce bar, the minimum amount being sold. Most offers were between \$150 and \$165 an ounce, lower than prices in world markets.

A Treasury Department spokesman said that the larger bids generally were from foreign banks. Foreign governments and their agents were prohibited from bidding.

"It indicates the demand for gold on a sale of this magnitude is not overwhelming—that's fairly evident," said Thomas Wolfe, director of the Treasury Department's office of domestic gold and silver operations.

The Treasury Department planned to announce later the total amounts of gold to be sold and the amounts of the winning bids.

The bids quoted prices based on the Troy ounce—1.097 normal ounces. At \$175 an ounce, the standard 400-ounce gold bar, which is 7 by 2 5/8 by 1 3/4 inches, would cost \$70,000.

Although the auction today involved public marketing of less than 1 per cent of the U.S. government's stockpile of 278 million ounces, the trends in today's auction were expected to have important effects on world markets.

The gold price declined again today on the European bullion markets as investors awaited the outcome of the U.S. auction.

It was 4 p.m. in London when the auction began in Washington. The U.S. action appeared to have little immediate impact on the market in the British capital. Dealers in London suggested that a better indication of price trends in Europe would be available tomorrow.

The price at this morning's fixing in London was \$173 an ounce. It edged up to \$173.50 at 3 p.m. but then fell back and closed at \$173.20 \$2 from Friday's closing level.

In Zurich, gold closed up \$3 at \$174 an ounce. In Paris, it finished today at \$179.50, down from Friday's \$182.73. In Frankfurt the close today was at \$173.38, off from the previous \$173.58.

London dealers said that the price trends in the United States offer some indication of the British market seemed to indicate that bullion might weaken further tomorrow. But nobody was certain what the impact of the American auction ultimately would be.

Recent Peak  
Gold prices had moved up sharply in recent months to a peak of \$197.50 at the London morning fixing Dec. 30 in anticipation of private Americans entry into the bullion market next day. Gold ownership for Americans became legal on Dec. 31 after a 41-year ban.

Since then, the metal has declined in every trading session, reflecting disappointment at the unexpectedly moderate demand by American investors. An additional factor in the decline was the impending auction by the U.S. government.

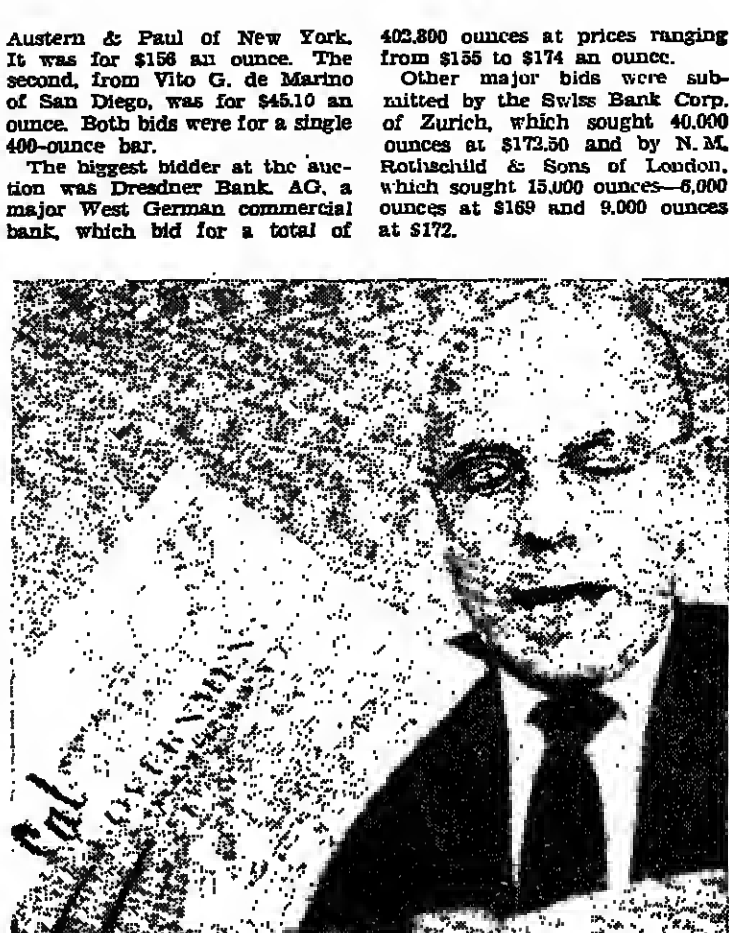
European investors were aware that the purpose of the auction was to seek up demand by American investors so that they would not be forced to buy from foreign holders, thereby adding to the outflow of dollars from the United States.

After opening all bids, the government's GSA was to start with the highest offers and work downward until all 2 million ounces had been sold. The government had reserved the right to reject any bids it did not consider appropriate.

The first bid opened was from Austern & Paul of New York. It was for \$158 an ounce. The second, from Vito G. de Marino of San Diego, was for \$45.10 an ounce. Both bids were for a single 400-ounce bar.

The highest bidder at the auction was Dresdner Bank A.G., a major West German commercial bank, which bid for a total of 402,800 ounces at prices ranging from \$155 to \$174 an ounce.

Other major bids were submitted by the Swiss Bank Corp. of Zurich, which sought 40,000 ounces at \$173.50 and by N.M. Rothschild & Sons of London, which sought 15,000 ounces—6,000 ounces at \$169 and 9,000 ounces at \$172.



GOLD BID—Auctioneer George Jamiessan announces bid in Washington yesterday after gold was put on auction.

## In Overseas Activities Sparkman Asks CIA to State Unauthorized Acts Are Over

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., the new head of the Foreign Relations Committee, today sought assurances that the Central Intelligence Agency had stopped its unauthorized foreign espionage activities.

At the same time, two congressional watchdogs of the CIA criticized the makeup of the citizens' commission named by President Ford yesterday to probe CIA domestic affairs.

Sen. Sparkman, who succeeded former Sen. William Fulbright as Foreign Relations Committee chairman, asked CIA director William Colby to confirm that the CIA had halted all foreign operations not concerned with intelligence-gathering or else to report on them to Congress.

Important to Security  
He based his request on a clause in the recently approved Foreign Aid Act allowing the CIA to use government funds abroad only for "obtaining necessary intelligence, unless and until the President finds that each such operation [going beyond the collection of information in foreign countries] is important to the national security."

Recent allegations that the CIA conducted widespread—and illegal—domestic surveillance of anti-war radicals in the 1960s and maintained files on 10,000 Americans have created a furor in Washington.

President Ford yesterday appointed a private citizens' commission, headed by Vice-President Rockefeller, to investigate the allegations.

His composition was criticized today by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., a CIA watchdog in the Senate, and Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., who first exposed CIA activities in Chile under ousted President Salvador Allende.

Sen. Proxmire said that the commission could not take a critical or unbiased attitude. He said that Mr. Rockefeller had served for five years on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and was an old friend of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who as head of the National Security Council oversees intelligence activities.

Meanwhile, congressional committees were planning several independent investigations which may start soon after Congress reconvenes Jan. 14.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he expected congressional inquiries to continue long after the panel's report was filed, the deadline for which is April 4.

"I believe it is necessary for the congressional committees, the Senate subcommittee in the House, the Senate Armed Services Committee, the Senate Intelligence Committee, the Senate Select Committee on Assassinations, to continue their own investigations," he said.

Rep. L. B. Nichols, D-Mich., is chairman of the intelligence subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee. He said yesterday that his panel would investigate charges that the CIA had spied on Americans.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., could not be reached for comment. He is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and its central intelligence subcommittee.

Abuses Suspected  
But Sen. Scott, who is a member of the subcommittee, said that the Republican leadership would not try to postpone the investigation. Speaking on a CBS television program, he said that the original charter of the CIA in 1949 was so broad "that one suspects there could have been abuses."

"If so," he said, "it is up to us to find them."

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., who was vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, commended Mr. Ford for treating the commission. He said that he was sure it would do a thorough job but he added that the commission's actions would not reduce the need for independent congressional action.

Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., said that the prime need was for continuing congressional oversight of U.S. intelligence activity. He and Sen. Baker have introduced legislation to establish a special joint committee for that purpose. Jurisdiction at present is diffused among committees of both houses, Sen. Weicker said.

Commission Defended  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—President Ford's chief spokesman today defended the membership of the presidential commission created to investigate the CIA.

"All of these people have been checked," White House Press Secretary Ronald Nease said. "They would not have been picked if they had any connection with the CIA which would hamper them."

## Technical Intelligence Rated Highest by Ex-CIA Agents Mechanical Snooping Grew Out of U-2 Success-Failure

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (WP).—The five-story yellow building with the shrouded windows just down the hill from the Capitol is where much of the Central Intelligence Agency's supersecret and supervaluable work goes on.

Technicians in the spy business mull with pride that most of the windows are cemented, never to foil any enemy agent who might try to record conversations inside by focusing a laser beam on window panes to detect and reconstitute the vibrations voices would make on glass.

To the casual visitor, the yellow edifices of secrecy is "Building 312." For some reason, the public is not supposed to know what the Soviet Union's counterpart agency, the KGB, knows—that the building houses the CIA's National Photographic Interpretation Center known to insiders as N-PIC.

N-PIC is just one arm of the mechanical giant the United States has built to spy on the rest of the world. This giant also has eyes in space, ears all over the globe, an operation that costs billions of dollars each year—dollars that are only minusculely accountable to anybody outside the CIA.

It is this mechanical giant which gathers the most valuable information for the United States.

"If I had to rate everything we did on an A through Z value scale," said a CIA executive who quit the agency a few months ago, "I would give A through U to technical intelligence"—gathering information by satellite, plane, ship and submarine and eavesdropping radio outposts.

Next, in terms of productivity, he listed reading foreign publications and analyzing them in a systematic way. Last, the CIA

alumnus named covert operations such as buying information from foreigners.

"On a scale of 100," another former CIA officer said, "I would give at least 70 per cent to technical intelligence; 25 per cent to reading open literature and assessing information obtained through diplomatic contact. No more than 5 per cent to all the covert stuff."

In the yellow building, N-PIC has processed film from high-flying spy satellites. These satellites and other reconnaissance pictures, analyzed by photo interpreters, have helped answer

such questions as these asked by anxious presidents and other top government officials:

• Do the Israelis have the atomic bomb (they do) and aim their nuclear-capable Jericho missiles targeted on Egypt's Aswan Dam (they once were) so Cairo and the Nile Valley could be flooded if all seemed lost?

• Is Russia mobilizing for war (a constant question)?

• Is Russia building a new missile system or just improving the old one (photographs showed the latter)? How many intercontinental ballistic missiles

and bombers do the Russians have?

• Could U.S. Green Berets rescue American prisoners from the Son Tay prison camp outside Hanoi?

N-PIC, in answer to that last question, made a giant photograph of the Son Tay camp and proudly showed it off to CIA trainees to demonstrate what the agency could do inside the "intelligence factory in the yellow building."

The Pentagon, in turn, used N-PIC's montage to build a replica of Son Tay at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida so that the Green Berets could rehearse the POW rescue. The Son Tay replica was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

and bombers do the Russians have?

• Could U.S. Green Berets rescue American prisoners from the Son Tay prison camp outside Hanoi?





Sultan Qaboos bin Said

## Sultan Pushes Oman Into 20th Century

By Jim Hoagland

MUSCAT, Oman, Jan. 6.—The legacy of Said Bin Taimur, de-throned four years ago, is serving his son, Sultan Qaboos bin Said, well in this remote part of the Arabian peninsula.

It is a legacy of despotism and irrationality, of rules forbidding Omanis to sing or smoke in public, wear imported shoes or go to school. Any discussion of the efforts of Sultan Qaboos's young government to bring Oman into the 20th century inevitably begins with an expression of thanks that the old Sultan is gone.

"In the old days," a prosperous merchant named Ali Sultan ex-

plained to a visitor, "that is, four years ago, you could not sell a bicycle without specific permission from the Sultan. Business was impossible."

Sultan Qaboos does nothing to halt criticism of his father's tyrannical rule. It is, in fact, Sultan Qaboos's government which stresses that it was the 34-year-old Sultan himself who brought those days to an end by ousting his father in 1970 and sending him into exile in England, where he died in 1972.

### Oil Revenue Used

The Sultan is trying to end Oman's reputation as a sort of picturesque medieval museum by picking up the country's oil revenues with as much fervor as his miserly father displayed in hoarding it. New schools, roads, office buildings and factories are changing the face of the land.

Now, having pushed his subjects into the 20th century, the Sultan and his government are beginning to have to run to keep up with them.

"We have created a momentum that we cannot regulate," one of the Sultan's advisers said. For unlike neighboring Arab countries, Oman has limited oil production that is likely to begin to decline within five years, unless new discoveries are made.

"It would be a tragedy if we proved the old Sultan right by doing too much too soon," said an official, worried by the frantic pace set in the last four years.

### War Against Guerrillas

Oman will earn about \$600 million from oil this year and will spend about \$350 million according to the formal budget, the first in Oman's history. Nearly 40 per cent of government spending will go toward the war against leftist guerrillas in the southern province of Dhofar.

The oil revenue, the guerrillas and British concern about stability in the Persian Gulf were key factors for Sultan Taimur, an educated monarch who believed that education and modern amenities would whet the appetite of his people beyond his government's capabilities.

He deliberately isolated a country of about 85,000 square miles and a population generally estimated at 650,000 persons. He allowed only a handful of foreigners to enter and refused to establish diplomatic relations with any other country.

Before 1970, there were three miles of paved road, linking the capital to the military headquarters. There was one hospital. Oman's three primary schools for boys had 900 pupils, each personally selected by the Sultan.

### Education Abroad

Tens of thousands of Omanis left the country, most of them clandestinely, to get what education they could abroad. They were then refused permission to return.

In one decision that seemed fated to prove the Sultan right in his concern about the danger of education to his style of rule, he sent his only son, Qaboos, to

be trained as an officer at the Sandhurst Military Academy in England. Qaboos returned in 1964, to be placed under virtual house arrest by his suspicious father.

The old Sultan, surrounded by his slaves and his gold, rarely left his palace after 1968.

By June, 1970, the guerrillas were in control of much of Dhofar and were about to launch an attack near Muscat. "It became clear that one of the most strategic countries in this region was tottering," a British military officer in Muscat at the time recalled.

Sultan Qaboos staged his coup a month later. Britain has denied involvement but it is widely believed here that British advisers prompted Sultan Qaboos to move against his father.

### Tribes Were Restless

"Despite our oil revenues, my father kept the country in poverty," Sultan Qaboos explained in a newspaper interview shortly after the coup. "The rebellion in Dhofar was reaching worrying proportions. Tribes were restless."

The oil revenue began only in 1967 and Oman's production of 300,000 barrels a day is small compared to neighboring Saudi Arabia's 9 million. But for a mountainous, parched country that previously exported only dates and honey, it was a bonanza.

Sultan Qaboos has built more than 100 primary schools. The country now has 15 hospitals. Local business has been encouraged by a construction boom as foreign diplomats, workers and technicians establish residences here.

"Everything had to be started from zero," said Shabry, under secretary at the Ministry of Health, said. "We have had to compress decades of development into four years."

Omani officials admit that this frantic pace has often resulted in poorly prepared teachers, doctors and technicians, recruited primarily from Egypt, Jordan, India and Pakistan and thrown into half-finished facilities.

### Prestige Projects

Of equal concern to some of the Sultan's aides is a new emphasis on prestige projects ordered by the Sultan. For the National Day celebrations Nov. 18, a \$15-million color television network was hurried to completion for a country with few television sets.

The Sultan is building a soaring, luxurious new palace. The Sultan, described by intimates as a shy person, rules by decree and has told friends that a parliament would only bring out Oman's old tribal conflicts.

**Rebels Report Offensive**  
BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (AP).—Marxist rebels today claimed that they had killed or wounded 157 Omani and Iranian soldiers in what they called a New Year offensive against the Iranian-backed army of Sultan Qaboos.

A communiqué by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman said the rebels brought back the bodies of eight soldiers allegedly killed in the new fighting Thursday.

The statement was made one day before Syrian President Hafez al-Assad was due to meet Lebanese President Suleiman Frangieh in Beirut for the first meeting between heads of the two countries in 15 years.

The Israeli government also announced that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will meet U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington Jan. 15 for talks about the negotiations for a second-stage Sinai agreement with Egypt.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres delivered the warning to the Beirut government in a statement to the Knesset (parliament) in Jerusalem. He said that Syria had recently allowed Palestinian guerrillas to enter Lebanon from its side of the frontier.

Recalling a previous Israeli warning to Jordan against accepting Syrian forces on its soil, Mr. Peres said: "The Syrian Army carries with it a power that is expressly aggressive and menacing toward Israel."

In Beirut later, Premier Rashid Solh denied that non-Lebanese Arab troops were in Lebanon and that Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon had advanced weapons including missiles.

**Older Kuwait Fund**  
The older Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, which has the most sophisticated money managers, increased its working capital in July from \$600 million to \$3.4 billion.

The director general of the agency, which is being referred to as the Arab World Bank, is Abdallah al-Hamad, 37, a Harvard graduate who drives a Cadillac and works out of a modern building designed by an architect of the Gropius group of Cambridge, Mass.

The fund is helping Egypt to reopen the Suez Canal, building power plants in Jordan and irrigation works in the Sudan and repairing war damage in Syria. Crumbling is heard in the Arab capitals about the stringent stipulations attached to loans.

Conceding that the region lacks coordinated economic planning, Mr. Hamad said: "We are making progress toward a common market but it may take another decade or two."

Describing his fund he said: "Kuwait does not buy friends and we do not lend money for political or ideological reasons. In reference to Southern Yemen, which is Marxist, he said it 'listens to our advice rather than to Iraq because they know our money does not have political strings attached.'"

That may be, but Egypt and Syria have liberalized their socialist-oriented economies to encourage investment by oil producers and to attract the foreign companies needed to provide technology and exports.



ON GUARD—A Lebanese Army trooper patrols street of old Tripoli during two-day siege against armed outlaws.

## Six Gangsters Escape a Siege By Lebanese Army in Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Lebanon, Jan. 6 (AP).

Six armed men escaped through a cordon of Lebanese troops and armored cars today after a two-day siege in the ancient marketplace of this northern port.

Repeated army assaults since yesterday on the apartment building where the gunmen were besieged cost the lives of two soldiers and a civilian bystander. Twelve persons, including four soldiers, were wounded.

When troops staged their final attack and entered the building late today, they found no one inside. Senior officers could not immediately determine how the six men had slipped through the cordon of 40 armored cars and more than 200 Lebanese troops.

## Beirut Is Warned By Israelis Not To Admit Syrians

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (UPI).—

Israel warned Lebanon today against letting Syrian forces join Palestinian guerrillas on its soil, calling such action "the start of a confrontation."

The statement was made one day before Syrian President Hafez al-Assad was due to meet Lebanese President Suleiman Frangieh in Beirut for the first meeting between heads of the two countries in 15 years.

The Israeli government also announced that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will meet U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington Jan. 15 for talks about the negotiations for a second-stage Sinai agreement with Egypt.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres delivered the warning to the Beirut government in a statement to the Knesset (parliament) in Jerusalem. He said that Syria had recently allowed Palestinian guerrillas to enter Lebanon from its side of the frontier.

Recalling a previous Israeli warning to Jordan against accepting Syrian forces on its soil, Mr. Peres said: "The Syrian Army carries with it a power that is expressly aggressive and menacing toward Israel."

In Beirut later, Premier Rashid Solh denied that non-Lebanese Arab troops were in Lebanon and that Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon had advanced weapons including missiles.

**Older Kuwait Fund**  
The older Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, which has the most sophisticated money managers, increased its working capital in July from \$600 million to \$3.4 billion.

The director general of the agency, which is being referred to as the Arab World Bank, is Abdallah al-Hamad, 37, a Harvard graduate who drives a Cadillac and works out of a modern building designed by an architect of the Gropius group of Cambridge, Mass.

The fund is helping Egypt to reopen the Suez Canal, building power plants in Jordan and irrigation works in the Sudan and repairing war damage in Syria. Crumbling is heard in the Arab capitals about the stringent stipulations attached to loans.

Conceding that the region lacks coordinated economic planning, Mr. Hamad said: "We are making progress toward a common market but it may take another decade or two."

Describing his fund he said: "Kuwait does not buy friends and we do not lend money for political or ideological reasons. In reference to Southern Yemen, which is Marxist, he said it 'listens to our advice rather than to Iraq because they know our money does not have political strings attached.'"

That may be, but Egypt and Syria have liberalized their socialist-oriented economies to encourage investment by oil producers and to attract the foreign companies needed to provide technology and exports.

As 3d Year Begins

## U.K. Common Market Critics Increase Efforts to End Link

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Britain is entering its third year in the Common Market and critics are stepping up their campaign to make it the last.

The public was not enthusiastic about joining the European Economic Community and probably few minds have changed since entry on Jan. 1, 1973. But with the array of economic problems bedeviling the country, the Common Market appears no longer to be the burning issue with the voters that it was at the outset.

All that will change later in the year when the British will be asked to decide in a referendum whether they want to remain in the community. Sensing that Prime Minister Harold Wilson and a majority of the Cabinet may well recommend a "yes" on that question, the critics of the Common Market are dropping their inhibitions and attacking.

Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the minister for industry and a left-wing member of the Cabinet, surprised his colleagues with a stinging assault on the community and Britain's membership. In a letter to voters in his district, he said that staying in the market under any terms would involve an "unacceptable loss of sovereignty and a blow to parliamentary democracy."

### Bitter Reaction

The comments provoked bitter reaction from those serving the market and some of Mr. Benn's colleagues in the Cabinet said privately that Mr. Benn had ignored an understanding to avoid taking stands on the issue until after the "fundamental renegotiations" on British terms were concluded. The major talks on changes sought by Britain, such as lower budget payments, are expected to be finished in the spring.

The Labor party's moderates, who have decided to intensify their campaign against the left wing, also criticized Mr. Benn. Dickson Mabon, the chairman of the new moderate "manifesto" group, which is pledged to support the party's platform, or manifesto, said that Mr. Benn had strayed from government policy.

In any event, Mr. Benn emerged as a hero at a meeting of the "Get Britain Out" organization, which includes Common Market opponents in and out of Parliament.

### Silent Supporters

While the critics of the EEC were observing the second anniversary with their meeting, those supporting it were largely silent. They are quietly confident that Britain will stay in the market and that Mr. Wilson will make it clear that withdrawal would be more damaging than membership.

That does not mean that the referendum, now expected before July, is all over but the counting. Mr. Wilson and many in the

Cabinet could urge that Britain remain, backed by the opposition Conservative party and the Liberals, but the British could end up voting "no" anyway.

Sir Christopher Soames, son-in-law of Sir Winston Churchill and a senior official of the community, said the other day that he was worried that the referendum might turn out to be a vote on how the British feel in general, rather than a test of opinion on the market. "The people may decide to vote against all politicians," he said.

### Market Tie Supported

BRISTOL, England, Jan. 6 (AP).—A Foreign Office minister said today that Common Market membership will increase, not diminish, the freedom of the British people.

Roy Hattersley, minister of state, told the annual meeting of the Association of Contemporary Studies here that the sovereignty of modern nations is already limited by their economic power and any increase in that power extends their freedom.

Mr. Hattersley's speech was released through the Foreign Office in London and, therefore, was backed by Britain's Labor government.

## Rocket Stage To Crash Into Atmosphere

(Continued from Page 1)

ritic heat that will accompany the re-entry.

During final orbit of the stage, it could easily be on a trajectory across 70 per cent of the earth's land mass. An orbit now takes about 90 minutes.

While some of the large structures of the stage are expected to keep their shape, the stage is expected to blow apart and cover a land area of anywhere from 1,000 to 2,000 square miles. Originally, NASA had planned to leave fuel in the rocket stage and control its re-entry by firing its thrusters, but it had to cancel this plan because of budget cuts.

Returning space debris from earlier U.S. Mercury, Gemini and Apollo vehicles never caused any casualties or damaged property, the agency said. But it also noted that the Saturn remnants will be the largest man-made debris ever to re-enter from space.

NASA officials said that there is not much experimental information they can use to predict precisely what will happen.

An official of the Ballistic Missile Defense Advanced Technology Center, asked about the feasibility of shooting down the debris, said: "It would probably be in 100 or more pieces and, even if we blasted it, what would we accomplish?"

## Technological Intelligence and the CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

taken down during the day so that Soviet satellites would not see it and tip off Hanoi—testimony to this era of open sides where superpowers keep track of each other through camera eyes in space.

N-PIC's effort proved in vain, however, because Hanoi had moved American prisoners out of Sonmy by the time the raid was launched, Nov. 24, 1970.

Thus, it can be said that the N-PIC arm of the intelligence giant stretches all the way to the cold void of outer space, where both American and Soviet cameras look down through portals of spacecraft circling the earth every 90 minutes.

**Personnel in Machines**  
Other parts of the mechanical giant require personnel inside the machine—such as the surface electronic intelligence (ELINT) ships that took over from the ill-fated Liberty and Pueblo; the American submarines which remain close to foreign shores, recording messages and radar signals; the U-2 reconnaissance plane which Francis Gary Powers flew

over the Soviet Union and its higher-flying successor, the SR-71; communications intelligence (COMINT) outposts around the world where specialists listen hour after hour to foreign fighter pilots talking to ground commanders.

Both the successes and failures of technical intelligence have been spectacular. The U-2 was both. It brought back the hard information on Soviet missile progress from 1956 until 1960.

And it was a failure in the sense that its intrusion into Soviet airspace prompted Premier Khrushchev to cancel the 1960 summit conference with President Eisenhower.

Even without failures, technical intelligence has its limitations. A former high-ranking CIA executive said:

"What technology doesn't do, won't do and can't do is tell you what people are thinking and what their plans are. We can't read minds with technology, but that's our business—reading minds. The whole purpose of espionage is to find out what people are thinking and doing."

**Surprise Attack**  
In 1954, Mr. Bissell said, President Eisenhower formed a committee to recommend ways to preclude another Pearl Harbor-type surprise attack on the United States.

The intelligence panel endorsed a proposal that a high-altitude aircraft configured exclusively and expressly for reconnaissance be built.

The concept was to put glider-like wings on a jet aircraft so that it could fly in the thin air of high altitude, out of the range of anti-aircraft guns and rockets. Also, the theory was that the new spy plane would be safe from other interceptors because its engines could not push them to the 14-mile altitude of the U-2.

With the U-2 on the way, CIA photo-interpreters studied photographs of the Soviet SA-2 Guideline rocket that Russian gunners shot at the U-2 if their radar detected it. The missile's fins, the specialists concluded, were too small to guide it accurately in the thin air where the U-2 would fly.

**Out of the Sky**  
The CIA's U-2 started flying over Russia in June, 1956. Mr. Bissell said, and enjoyed success until May 1, 1960, when one of those supposedly inaccurate SA-2 rockets shot at the U-2, sent it spiraling out of the sky and into a diplomatic uproar.

Looking back over the whole U-2 program and acknowledging its value in setting the missile gap question, Mr. Bissell said: "The greatest value for the country was the proof you could learn as much as you could by looking down from above."

"It whetted the appetite of the government and the public for this willingness to develop systems of this sort of intelligence collection," Mr. Bissell said.

## Arafat Warns of Retaliation Against U.S., Europe in War

PARIS, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat said again today that he believed a fifth Arab-Israeli war was inevitable and that, when it came, the Arabs would retaliate against American and European interests alike.

In an interview in Beirut with the newspaper Le Monde, Mr. Arafat said that the Arabs have no choice. The Arabs, he added, "cannot distinguish between Americans and Europeans when they follow the example of the Scumson in the Palestine 'mple. The economic catastrophe that we shall unleash will inevitably extend to all Western countries."

Furthermore, Mr. Arafat said, the Arabs can count on "the support of powerful allies" if the United States carries out its threat to occupy the oil fields to safeguard the economic interests of the West.

"The United States is threatening to intervene militarily to occupy oil wells," he continued. "But in envisaging such an operation, the Americans are losing sight of two decisive factors. For one thing, the Arabs... would blow up their oil wells and, for another, the United States does not rule the world. We can count on the support of powerful allies in the international community."

## Shah Welcomed By King Hussein

AMMAN, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The Shah of Iran arrived today on an official three-day visit to Jordan for talks with King Hussein on the Middle East crisis and Jordan's efforts to mediate in the dispute between Iran and Iraq.

A 21-gun salute was fired as the two monarchs embarked at Amman airport. Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was accompanied by Empress Farah.

Government sources said the Shah's talks with King Hussein would center on the Jordanian attempt to mediate in the border dispute between Iran and Iraq.

## \$100 Billion Allocated for Projects

## Huge Arab Development Push Also Puts Pressures on Israel

By Seymour Topping

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Arab officials say their oil wealth will create a framework for stability in the Middle East but their vast income is now being used to put international pressure on Israel. Western and Japanese financial institutions and industrial corporations are reportedly shying away from dealings with Israel to avoid the danger of being barred from the enormous market the Arabs are opening to foreign business.

Official estimates collected during a tour of six Arab countries reveal that the governments plan to allocate more than \$100 billion during the next six years to development projects, many of which will require foreign participation. Contracts for construction, equipment, technology and experts worth billions of dollars are being opened to foreign bidders.

Most major American, European and Japanese financial institutions are competing to act as bankers or investment agencies for the bulk of the \$42 billion in oil revenues that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Dubai are earning annually. The hotels in the several capitals are crowded with foreign businessmen seeking the attention of Arab officials.

**Help for Cause**  
Arab ministers, who attach great importance to personal relations, are favoring businessmen and institutions not only because they are competent and trustworthy but also because they are believed to be potentially helpful to the Arab political cause.

It is difficult to measure the

degree to which this influence affects government policies and public opinion but Arab officials and independent observers say the effect is considerable. This is particularly true of the European countries that have been thrust into critical financial straits by the fourfold increase in oil prices and are seeking a way out through what has become known as the "Euro-Arab dialogue."

The Arabs also gain in their economic warfare with Israel by exploiting the scramble of American, European and Japanese companies for development contracts.

The magnitude of the spending was indicated in an interview with Hisham Nazer, Saudi minister of planning, who said:

"We intend to spend about \$10 billion during the five-year plan ending in 1975. During the next five-year plan, a conservative estimate, considering the rate of inflation, is \$70 billion."

"We are under tremendous pressure to build our economic infrastructure before our oil is depleted. We are going to construct 6,000 miles of first-class highways and an industrial infrastructure base in the eastern provinces to house our industry. We plan a petrochemical complex, including oil refineries that will export their products, a steel industry and other smaller industrial plants. We will also provide the necessary airports, housing, telecommunications, desalination and electricity plants."

**Turkey**  
Almost all these projects involve Saudi financing, the importation of labor from other Arab countries and contracts with American, European and possibly Japanese companies for technology and experts. Some contracts will be on a "turnkey" basis—that is, the foreigners will erect the plants, staff them and train Arab personnel and then turn them over to the government in operational condition.

Smaller development programs are under way in Kuwait and the Persian Gulf emirates, while all the oil producers have collectively earmarked billions to aid Egypt, Syria and other Muslim countries in economic reconstruction. These projects also involve the participation of foreign companies.

Bidding has opened on many contracts. Some have been signed but most projects are still

undergoing feasibility studies. In many instances, only letters of intent have been completed.

For Western and Japanese companies operating abroad, the Arabs have opened the most exciting vista in recent history and many competing companies worry that involvement with Israel will prejudice their opportunities.

Western diplomats sources said that the Israeli government had become concerned about the increasing reluctance of companies to enter the Israeli market.

In London, Lewis Goodman, chairman of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce, complained recently: "The very chance of obtaining an Arab order under the present circumstances constitutes an excuse for large companies to break their economic relations with Israel."

**Arab Boycott**  
The influence of the Arab boycott office in Damascus, which is believed to have about 1,000 contacts dealing with Israel on its blacklist, has been strengthened. The head of the agency, Mohammed Mahgoub, says that many have been erased because they have severed connections with Israel.

The Israelis insist that the Arabs end token economic blockade as a condition of any Middle East settlement.

The Arabs have offered a pledge of nonbelligerence if Israel withdraws to its 1967 boundaries and accepts the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip but they have not agreed to enter into economic or diplomatic relations.

Nevertheless, talks with Arab officials, intellectuals and businessmen during a tour of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Kuwait make it evident that the oil bonanza has provided new incentives for ending the confrontation with Israel. While firmly committed to regaining the occupied lands, Arab officials repeatedly expressed hope that the 30-year conflict, which has drained their countries' energies, would be resolved soon so that oil revenues could be used for urgently needed economic development.

The prospect of another war is threatening to frustrate the development programs.

The oil wealth has given the Arabs new confidence that they

can coexist on equal terms with Israel.

"Once the Arabs were afraid of Israeli economic and technological domination," an editor of the influential Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram said. "But now we feel that we have the means for achieving a takeoff and there is a complete change of attitude."

In funding development programs, the oil producers are moving cautiously because of a lack of experience. Some direct grants and loans have been made, and other funds are being channeled through such new agencies as the Islamic Bank, sponsored by Saudi Arabia, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Multinational Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development.

**Older Kuwait Fund**  
The older Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, which has the most sophisticated money managers, increased its working capital in July from \$600 million to \$3.4 billion.

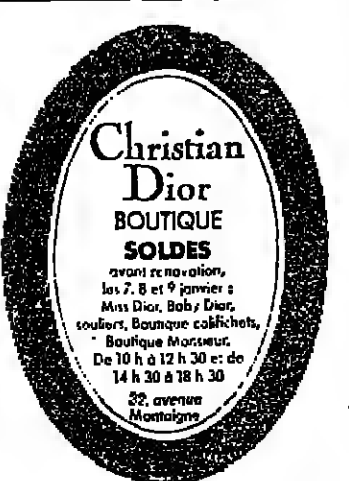
The director general of the agency, which is being referred to as the Arab World Bank, is Abdallah al-Hamad, 37, a Harvard graduate who drives a Cadillac and works out of a modern building designed by an architect of the Gropius group of Cambridge, Mass.

The fund is helping Egypt to reopen the Suez Canal, building power plants in Jordan and irrigation works in the Sudan and repairing war damage in Syria. Crumbling is heard in the Arab capitals about the stringent stipulations attached to loans.

Conceding that the region lacks coordinated economic planning, Mr. Hamad said: "We are making progress toward a common market but it may take another decade or two."

Describing his fund he said: "Kuwait does not buy friends and we do not lend money for political or ideological reasons. In reference to Southern Yemen, which is Marxist, he said it 'listens to our advice rather than to Iraq because they know our money does not have political strings attached.'"

That may be, but Egypt and Syria have liberalized their socialist-oriented economies to encourage investment by oil producers and to attract the foreign companies needed to provide technology and exports.





## About Inflation, Unemployment

## Survey in 10 Countries Shows Deep Anxiety Over Economy

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Americans and foreign citizens share a deep anxiety over the state of the economy, a 10-nation Gallup International Survey shows.

Of those surveyed in the United States, 87 per cent predict rising unemployment this year, while 76 per cent forecast rising prices.

The poll said that 87 per cent of the French also think that unemployment will grow in 1975,

while in Britain 80 per cent hold this view.

Americans are less pessimistic about rising prices than the public of seven of the other nine countries surveyed. The British were least optimistic, with 95 per cent saying that prices would continue to rise.

## Representative Samples

Gallup-affiliated organizations interviewed representative samples of the public in each nation. In the United States, 1,517 adults were queried from Dec. 6 to 9 in 300 localities. No figures were available for the other countries, although only residents of Athens were questioned in Greece.

Here are the questions asked and the results:

• "Which of these do you think is likely to be true of 1975: A year of full employment or a year of rising unemployment?"

Those predicting rising unemployment: United States and France, 87 per cent; Britain, 80; India, 72; Canada, 64; Switzerland, 55; Spain, 49; Uruguay, 39, and Greece, 24.

Those predicting full employment: Greece, 48 per cent; Uruguay, 41; Switzerland, 37; Canada, 32; Spain, 17; India, 12; Britain and France, 7, and the United States, 6.

Those with no opinion or expressing the view that the situation will remain the same: Spain, 34 per cent; Greece, 27; Uruguay, 20; India, 16; Canada, 14; Britain, 13; Switzerland, 6; United States, 7, and France, 6.

Results from a survey in Sweden were not available for this question.

• "Which of these do you think is likely to be true of 1975: A year of rising prices or a year of falling prices?"

Those predicting rising prices: Britain, 95 per cent; Sweden, 90; Switzerland, 89; Spain, 65; Canada, 62; France, 62; Uruguay, 55; United States, 55; India, 52, and Greece, 41.

Those forecasting falling prices: India, 35 per cent; Greece, 23; United States, 19; Canada, 11; Uruguay, 9; Switzerland, 7; France, 6; Spain, 5; Sweden, 1, and Britain, 1.

Those offering no opinion or predicting prices will remain the same: Greece, 36 per cent; India, 13; Uruguay, 13; France, 15; Spain, 10; Sweden, 9; Canada, 7; United States, 6, and Switzerland and Britain, 4.

## Britain, Norway Set Fishing Talks

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—Britain and Norway will resume talks in Oslo Wednesday on Norway's proposals for the establishment of four lawless-free zones off the northern Norwegian coast, the Foreign Office announced today.

It said that David Ennals, Foreign Office minister of state, will visit Oslo for talks with Jens Evensen, the Norwegian minister responsible for fishery negotiations.

## Kidnapping Seen Widening Political Split in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Nicaragua's usual political tranquility was abruptly shattered by the leftist guerrilla action a week ago in which a group of prominent politicians and businessmen were kidnapped and exchanged for 14 political prisoners.

Almost overnight, the extreme left emerged as a political force capable of inflicting a stinging defeat on the government and proving the vulnerability of the long-ruling Somoza regime.

The family of Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, 49, who was recently elected to a new presidential term ending in 1981, has been in power here since 1936.

Nicaraguan political observers, who were surprised by the guerrilla action, expressed the view that the kidnapping would widen the polarization between supporters and opponents of the Somozas.

## Growing Strength

Government officials said they were expecting the guerrillas to strike again soon to emphasize their growing strength, while politicians and diplomats here hoped themselves for the government's response to the action.

A well-placed foreign source, who spent much time with Gen. Somoza during the 61-hour kidnapping drama, said that the President seemed "shocked and shattered" by the events. "I expect there will be some strong reprisals, the source said. It is in his character to hit back. He was very frustrated by having to let the guerrillas go."

To obtain the release of the 13 hostages, seized at a Christmas party Dec. 27, Gen. Somoza not only freed the 14 political prisoners and allowed them to fly to Cuba with the guerrillas, but also paid a \$1-million ransom and permitted the publication and broadcast of a strongly anti-government statement.

"Somoza has never suffered such a humiliating defeat," said a student who applauded the guerrillas as they arrived at the airport Monday. "Now we're going to see how he can wipe out the memory of this and prove he's still in charge."

Under the martial law imposed by the government hours after



INDIAN PROTEST—About 150 supporters of a group of Indians who seized a religious estate in Gresham, Wis., march through the streets of the capital, Madison, on way to a meeting with Gov. Patrick Lucey. Lucey told them that the occupation of the estate, owned by the Catholic Alexian Brothers of America, was a local problem and he would not intervene. The Menominee Warrior Society took over the estate last week, demanding that it be turned over to them for use as a medical center. Shots have been exchanged between Indians and law officers.

## Heating Shutoffs Rise in U.S. After Increase in Fuel Costs

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Thousands of Americans—perhaps hundreds of thousands—are losing the heat in their homes as winter and economic recession close in.

Because fuel bills have risen sharply, many are going unpaid, and distributors of natural gas, oil, electricity and other heating fuels are cutting off services to more and more homes.

The outlook is worse. With millions of people unemployed and millions more with incomes that were considered inadequate even before the fuel crisis began, many Americans might have insufficient economic flexibility to handle costs if a cold wave made greater heat a necessity of life or of comfort.

"I think if it really got cold," a major New York oil distributor said, "you'd see between 30 and 40 per cent of our customers unable to meet our credit terms."

There are no comprehensive national statistics on shutoffs and no one knows what happens to the people who lose their heat.

But a check by The New York Times of several dozen major utilities and oil companies, together with interviews of scores

## House Panel On Subversion Faces Cutoff

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The House Internal Security Committee, which three months ago survived attempts to abolish it, now faces renewed and stronger challenges to its existence.

A move will be made in the Democratic Caucus when it meets next week to abolish the committee and transfer its jurisdiction and files on about 750,000 Americans to the Judiciary Committee, a panel dominated by liberal Democrats who have long been opposed to the kind of "subversive activities" investigations that the HISC performed.

Already all present Democratic members of the committee, except its chairman, Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., have abandoned their assignment to the HISC, and the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee has nominated no new Democratic members to take their places, despite the fact that one freshman, Lawrence McDonald, D-Cal., sought assignment to the committee.

Many interpret the failure of the leadership-dominated Steering and Policy Committee to assign anyone except Rep. Ichord to Internal Security as a sign that the leadership which previously stayed aloof from the fight has withdrawn its support from the committee.

But Rep. Ichord gave his committee a good chance to survive. "Although there's some on the Steering and Policy Committee that would like to throw roadblocks in our way, I don't think that's a leadership position," Rep. Ichord said.

More typically, The Times's survey turned up reports of shutoffs or disconnections said that the number of its accounts in arrears had increased 31 per cent during the last year, and a company spokesman called it "an unfavorable trend which gives us some concern."

Robert Greenes, president of Public Fuel Service, a New York distributor, said that the price of oil most commonly used in heating apartment buildings had risen 12 cents a gallon before the fuel crisis and was 35 cents or 35 cents a gallon now.

Explaining that each customer has a dollar limit on credit, he said that a landlord with a \$1,000 ceiling might have received three or four deliveries when 2,000 gallons cost only \$250. Now, the same amount costs nearly \$750, and the customer must pay after each delivery.

Distributor's Woes

Mr. Greenes said that his own credit situation had deteriorated badly.

Some consumer-oriented sources in Washington said that efforts to deal with heating difficulties had lagged for several reasons.

For one thing, they said, energy officials tend to pass it off as a welfare problem while welfare officials were inclined to think of it as a facet of the fuel-supply problem.

Frank Zarb, the new head of the Federal Energy Administration, said that such assertions were "absolute nonsense." It is a "government problem," he said, and government agencies would have to "work together" on it.

Others said that Congress had failed to pass any of the numerous bills designed to relieve energy problems for the poor and they commented that there was now no chance to pass such legislation before the spring.

## Victim of Progress

## Sing Sing Now Just Shadow Of the Legendary 'Big House'

By William Claiborne

OSSING, N.Y., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Sing Sing Prison, the big house where legends were once made by gangsters and where screen stars were made from actors who talked out of the corner of their mouths, is doing hard time these days.

The place where the phrase "up the river" was coined and where the switch was pulled on more murderers than in any other American prison looks in part like a ghost town, boarded up and padlocked.

Sing Sing has only a third of the prison population of 3,000, more than it had during the mob-war years of the 1930s and some vacant cells have been demped of fixtures to hold together other cellblocks. Its inhabitants, for the most part, are awaiting trial in New York City, 30 miles south, where detention cells are overcrowded.

Nearly all the prisoners are too young to remember actor Spencer Tracy or James Cagney, much less Willie Sutton, the top escape artist, or Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, the kingpin of Murder, Inc.

The most ignominious ending for the big house is the old yard, where countless prisoners shuffled from wall to wall for exercise and where Babe Ruth once hit an exhibition-game home run 440 feet over a guard tower.

Part of the yard has been turned over to Westchester County for the construction of a sewage treatment plant.

"I don't know what's going on up there now but I'm glad I'm not there," said Charles Scully, who worked at Sing Sing as a guard from 1937 until he retired four years ago.

Victim of Progress

Sing Sing is a victim of progress. And while its keepers insist that its location and sprawling facilities will always assure it a place in New York's prison system, it has long been bypassed by newer facilities elsewhere.

It is officially designated as Ossining Correctional Facility but it is called Sing Sing by almost everybody here, as it has been for 150 years.

In 1835, 100 convicts were brought by canal barge from upstate Auburn prison to the village of Sing Sing, which the Indians

called "Sing Sing," meaning "rock on rock." The name's meaning must have soon become clear, because the prisoners were put to work digging across of limestone quarry to construct a dungeon-like cellblock on the edge of the river.

In the 1930s, Sing Sing was enlarged to house nearly 3,000 inmates. One of those cellblocks now is unused, the other is filled with the New York City prisoners. Two smaller cellhouses, mess halls, a prison hospital and a large chapel-auditorium also are located on the high side of the complex, surrounded by tall gray walls.

Sutton's Escape

In 1932, Willie (The Actor) Sutton, sent to Sing Sing for bank robbery, used a knitting needle to pick locks in one of the cellhouses and, with a crows, used two nine-foot sections of a ladder to scale the wall to freedom. Recaptured, he managed to escape from two other maximum security prisons before being returned to Sing Sing.

One of the buildings contains what remains of Sing Sing's death house where, from 1891 to 1963, a total of 614 men and women were electrocuted. Among them were Ruth Snyder, the first woman to be electrocuted; Louis Buchalter; Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted of espionage, and Triggs Burke, the professional killer from Boston.

In 1970, the chair was moved to the Greenbush Correctional Facility in Stormville, N.Y., where it has remained unused.

Still in use in Sing Sing's lower yard is a monument to lower yard's ability to mythologize almost anything, even a prison. It is a large gymnasium, donated by Warner Brothers in 1934 after making the film "Twenty Thousand Years at Sing Sing," starring Spencer Tracy and Lyle Talbot.

More Films

Other prison movies shot here included "Each Dawn a Die," in 1939, with James Cagney and George Raft. More recently, scenes were shot at Sing Sing for "The Valachi Papers."

"They still come around to take some fancy camera work to make it look the same," says Jerry Deering, who has been a correctional officer here for 23 years.

As for the celebrated escape scenes in Sing Sing movies, they have been strictly celluloid for more than 30 years.

"Nobody's made it out of here since 1941," Mr. Deering says. "We've had some walkaways but there was no sign of their making it. No one is here long enough to plan a big breakout... If a man had several escape attempts in his record, we wouldn't have him here, anyway," Mr. Deering said. "Years ago, we would have, but it's a different place."

WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SWITZERLAND

Adelboden

Hotel Haldi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Klosters

Other prison movies shot here included "Each Dawn a Die," in 1939, with James Cagney and George Raft. More recently, scenes were shot at Sing Sing for "The Valachi Papers."

"They still come around to take some fancy camera work to make it look the same," says Jerry Deering, who has been a correctional officer here for 23 years.

As for the celebrated escape scenes in Sing Sing movies, they have been strictly celluloid for more than 30 years.

"Nobody's made it out of here since 1941," Mr. Deering says. "We've had some walkaways but there was no sign of their making it. No one is here long enough to plan a big breakout... If a man had several escape attempts in his record, we wouldn't have him here, anyway," Mr. Deering said. "Years ago, we would have, but it's a different place."

WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SWITZERLAND

Adelboden

Hotel Haldi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Klosters

Hotel Haldi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Klosters

Hotel Haldi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Klosters

Hotel Haldi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Klosters

Hotel Haldi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Klosters

Hotel Haldi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Klosters

Hotel Haldi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Klosters

Hotel Haldi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald



## Mr. Kissinger on Oil

In drafting a national oil policy, the first crucial question is whether the price of oil seems likely to fall within the next couple of years. Until last autumn, the United States held adamantly to the position that oil prices would have to come down very soon because the existing level was intolerable. But a considerable debate has been going on within the Ford administration, and opinion has shifted. There is a rising tendency to believe that, as a technical matter of economics, the industrial countries can learn to live with expensive oil—but everything depends on the quality of their political leadership in this test.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger asserts that central point most forcefully in the interview published last week by *Business Week* magazine. The interview is a remarkable tour de force, offering a broad and exceptionally candid summary of his present view of the oil revolution. He perceives altogether accurately the fundamental truth that the present oil price is not a matter of money alone. They are a political statement on the part of an alliance of small countries that consider themselves to have been exploited and abused for years by the industrial powers. Radical nationalism is a force in the politics of each of these countries, and the economists' logical arguments for lower prices are irrelevant.

"The only chance to bring oil prices down immediately," Secretary Kissinger said, "would be massive political warfare against countries like Saudi Arabia and Iran to make them risk their political stability and maybe their security if they did not cooperate. That is too high a price to pay even for an immediate reduction in oil prices." Here Mr. Kissinger is responding to the whispered suggestions that the United States must use the CIA to overthrow the offending monarchs of the Persian Gulf. As Mr. Kissinger correctly observes, this country's interests would hardly be advanced by an overthrow of King Faisal that resulted in a revolutionary junta along Libyan lines.

What about military action—which means an American invasion on foreign oil fields? Mr. Kissinger emphatically denounces the whole idea as "a very dangerous course" and notes the great lesson of Vietnam: that it is easier to get into wars than to get out of them. But he goes on to make an interesting distinction that stands as a warning to the oil producers. He suggests that the United States would never use force in a dispute over prices. But if actions by the oil-exporting countries brought about "actual strangulation of the industrialized world," that would be quite another matter.

Because of the oil-sharing agreements signed among most of the industrial countries last September, producers cannot run future embargoes against one or two countries at a time, as they did last winter. Mr. Kissinger is presumably addressing the unpleasant possibility that some of the major

oil-exporting nations might try to force their way to a political triumph—perhaps in Israel, perhaps somewhere else—by cutting off all oil shipments to Western Europe, Japan and North America. Mr. Kissinger wishes to disabuse the oil-exporting nations, and particularly the Arab radicals, of the highly dangerous idea that the sky is now the limit and that they can safely go to any lengths at all in their demands.

Meanwhile, of course, the oil-consuming countries are going to have to pull themselves together and agree on their response to the present emergency. Mr. Kissinger makes no secret of his exasperation with the Europeans in particular, although he elaborated on this in later comments to the effect that he was talking about the people, not the governments, of Europe. "I think they suffer from an enormous sense of insecurity," he told his interviewers. "... So the sense of impotence, the inability to do domestically what they know to be right, produces a certain peevishness which always stops just short of policy actions." That, unfortunately, is true. But it is also true that there has been a failure of American leadership, and Mr. Kissinger had the grace to acknowledge it: "We have to announce our conservation plans more concretely before we will have an effective negotiating position with the Europeans." He could have said more. In fact, both the United States and its economic allies are paying grievously for the unhappy circumstance that, for the first seven months of the oil revolution, the U.S. government was crippled by scandal. If there was indecision in Europe, it was only an amplification of the paralytic here. Until the United States finds a way to cut down its oil imports, it is going to have great difficulty persuading other nations—who are, incidentally, also its commercial competitors—to undertake heavy sacrifices of their own.

The most urgent requirements at the moment are conservation here in America and, among the oil-consuming nations, systems of loans and guarantees to keep their economies operating without major defaults. If the oil prices remain high as long as Mr. Kissinger expects, there are going to have to be severe adjustments in all of the industrial countries, translating into reductions in standards of living. This setback will inevitably have a great impact on countries that, for an entire generation, have known only a steadily rising prosperity and have become accustomed to it as a rule of life. No one can say with much assurance how the people of the rich countries will react to this sudden reversal. But surely Mr. Kissinger is right in saying that they are more likely to react rationally if they believe that they are competently and intelligently led. It is now a full year since the great surge in oil prices. The governments of the industrial nations are only now beginning to organize a coherent and adequate reply.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Mournful Numbers

With the heavy layoffs in the auto industry last month, everyone realized that the unemployment picture was worsening; but the figures just released by the Labor Department are even worse than expected. The over-all jobless rate has jumped from 6.5 per cent to 7.1 per cent—its highest level in 13 years. The total of unemployed individuals rose from six million to six and a half million—in absolute figures, the largest number of Americans out of work since the end of the Great Depression. Total employment dropped by 550,000 and is now half a million less than it was a year ago, despite the fact that over a million and a half additional workers have entered the labor force.

The Ford administration, which until recently refused to acknowledge the existence of a recession and continued to call for tax increases and budget cuts to slow the economy down even more as a curb on inflation, now at last seems ready to reverse its fiscal gears.

President Ford's economic advisers are reportedly unanimous in calling for a tax cut. However, the size and type of tax cut—and the extent to which it would be offset by an increase in taxes on oil imports and domestic crude oil—remain in dispute. Mr. Ford has not yet indicated his own position, although it seems likely that he will recommend some degree of net tax reduction.

As welcome as are the signs that the administration is about to reverse its fiscal course, the question remains whether the President and his cautious aides will be prepared to act boldly enough to arrest and reverse this most serious slump of the post-war era. The President's natural and ideological caution will be deepened by the budget deficit of more than \$30 billion that is already looming for fiscal 1976, even without a tax cut.

Monumental as that figure unquestionably is, the President and the nation will have to recognize the difference in stimulative effect on the faltering economy between a "passive" deficit and an "active" one—that is, the difference between a budget gap that results from the recession itself (and the consequent shortfall of tax receipts) and a deficit (not necessarily larger) that results from a cut in tax rates that leaves more spending money in the paychecks of those who are still working.

The first or "passive" deficit may help cushion an economic decline but do little to stop it and turn it around; the second or "active" deficit will provide a positive stimulus for consumer and business spending, thereby creating more jobs for the unemployed.

A more stimulative fiscal policy will have to be backed by a further easing in monetary policy, to bring down interest rates and make more money available to consumers and businesses. Certainly there is danger that too expansive a monetary and fiscal policy could regenerate inflation; but rising unemployment and the widening slack in industrial capacity use will permit total supply to expand step-by-step with the expansion of aggregate demand. While the inflation rate is still too high, there is evidence that it is slowing; the administration could help to bring inflation down faster by coupling its needed recommendation for substantial tax reduction with a much stronger policy to restrain wage and price increases.

The administration has an obligation, under the Employment Act of 1946, to promote full employment. Many cities, industries and workers are now facing depression-like hardship. The time for fiscal and monetary action is now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

LONDON—The "coal famine," as the people here have now accustomed themselves to call the prevailing scarcity of coal, grows more and more serious. Instead of improving with the resumption of work by the miners after the Christmas holidays, it seems to be getting worse. The Boer War, a difficulty in filling orders and a scarcity of wagons on the railroads are all accountable for the present alarming situation.

Fifty Years Ago

LONDON—Authorities of the City of London have served notice on the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral that the structure is officially considered in a dangerous condition and that measures must be taken to prevent the collapse of the famous dome. Building inspectors have demanded that the present pillars be replaced by new ones of solid masonry to avoid the tragedy that is sure to come.



## Multiple Sins of Human Nature

By Stephen Spender

LONDON—For reasons with which I sympathize, one makes oneself unpopular with progressive people if one blames public evils on human nature. True, the argument that human nature is bad is often used as an excuse by interested parties who oppose social change. All the same we seem to have got to a stage in the world's history where at every point we are brought up against "human nature" as an impassable wall that prevents us taking obvious measures to save ourselves from destruction.

Everywhere there is the paradox that the most practical ways of solving problems are also the least practicable; and for reasons that come down to "human nature." The great example of this is overpopulation, the problem behind all other problems which is likely to lead to unprecedented famines, and to wars and revolutions. The practical way of stopping overpopulation would be to have a world goal of halving the world's population within, say, 30 years; but everyone knows that for reasons of nationalism, religion, etc. birth control on a world scale is impracticable. The reasons all come down to traditions, rivalries, beliefs—in fact, human nature; or, better, in the plural, human natures. For there are as many human natures as there are divisions preventing people from seeing that overpopulation is a single problem affecting the whole world.

### Kissinger's View

What shares us in the face is that unless the practical becomes practicable, the experiment which is human life on this planet will probably fail. Henry Kissinger stated the practical very clearly in Rome at the World Food Conference, when he said: "The current trend is obvious and the remedy is in our power. If we do not act boldly, disaster will result from a failure of will: moral culpability will be inherent in our foreknowledge." Only to read a statement like this is to be sure that a hundred voices are going to shout: "But what you propose is entirely impracticable." And sure enough Mr. Kissinger had at his elbow the secretary of agriculture, most appropriately named Mr. Butte, who immediately butted in with many "buts" designed to show that Mr. Kissinger did not mean what he had so forcibly said.

It seems quite probable that by the end of the century an overpopulated, polluted, fragmented world will collapse into wars and revolutions, perhaps the end of most human life. The ultimate reasons for the collapse will lie in the failure of multiple human natures to become one humanity capable of adapting itself to conditions which human beings, with their science and technology, have themselves produced. Having set up machinery of rapid intercommunication, which means that whatever of importance happens in one part of the world, for good or for ill, very quickly affects all other parts of it, human beings will have failed to evolve ways of thinking and acting which can treat of problems like those of food and population in every area as affecting every other area, on a global scale.

Throughout history the comparative failure of every human generation has been that of the inability of those living to think of life as a single consciousness of which each separate consciousness is a part. It is a minute extension, and not a whole world unto himself or herself. No one is to be blamed for this failure, which is indeed the result of

the condition of isolation into which each one of us is born. All the same, the failure which used to be comparative is now absolute. In the past it was possible for the individual to merge himself to some extent within the nation as a whole. But now that the world is effectively for purposes of construction or destruction, a whole, individuals have to think of themselves as functions of the world, not of the nation, if they are to solve its problems. And unless there is some kind of mutation of consciousness this seems to be to expect too much of human nature.

The failure of the human race to adapt to a world in which everyone has everything to gain or everything to lose, will be the result of the innate egotism of each individual born into his separate body, belonging to his separate family, which is part of his separate race, which belongs to his separate race and separate creed.

I think there are signs that many people are beginning to feel that what is required today is some kind of mutation of human consciousness. This shows in a dozen ways—the turning of the young in the West toward Oriental, more or less cosmic, philosophies, agitation about "pollution" and "environment," both

of which are conceived in terms of the globe. Above all there is the worldwide disillusionment with politics. For adaptation of new consciousness to new circumstances can only be achieved by political means—yet our politicians are among the most backward members of the human race. We need leaders who express our situation, political philosophers who analyze it.

Yet the opinion-poll-minded political leaders in the democratic countries seek not to educate but to mirror public opinion. The image of the President of the most powerful country and the greatest democracy in the world is of a man pulling papers out of his pocket to show that he echoes the opinions of 81 per cent of the public in doing almost nothing to avoid disaster to the world by acting boldly according to "our foreknowledge."

What people all over the world surely want is that politics should make the measures that are almost glaringly practical, practicable—but perhaps human nature is incapable of doing this and humanity will die like other species of failing to adapt to unprecedented circumstances.

Stephen Spender is the British poet, critic, essayist and teacher. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

## Oil Doves and Hawks

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—"Transfer of wealth" is the euphemism for the successful economic warfare that has been waged on the non-Communist world for the last 15 months.

Manifestly, officials here fiddle with the statistics of economic doom: at today's rate, by 1984 the oil cartel will have a net egg of a trillion dollars, enough to buy the assets of the top 800 U.S. corporations plus all the farmland in America, and still get change back on that trillion dollar bill.

To cope with the fact of economic warfare, two different strategies are being devised. At some points, they overlap—both require limitation on oil imports, legal coercion to conserve fuel at home, stimulation of offshore drilling and strip mining, and a crash program to develop new sources of energy—but each strategy reflects a wholly different view of the uses of diplomacy and economic power.

### Pallid Response

The oil doves seek to enlist the cooperation of the consuming nations in "recycling" the money being ripped out of their treasuries. This would make it possible for them to borrow back the exorbitant funds from the oil producers to pay the next installment of blackmail. That is a pallid response to what Sen. Bill Brock, R-Tenn., has properly called "an economic Pearl Harbor."

But it is Henry Kissinger's response. To undermine consideration of any more potent proposals he has induced his media pilot fish to nibble at prophecies of tougher measures by labeling them as Newswatch docs—"pro-Israeli legislators and isolationists."

That is film-film. Three of the oil cartel's Big Four are Iran, Venezuela and Nigeria, who are concerned not with Mideast war but with internal development and domination of their own regions. The economic warfare raging today has little to do with

the facade of Arab-Israel conflict. The purpose of the oil-producing nations is to gain "their turn" at running the entire Western world.

America's oil hawks reject the backpedaling reaction of the doves, and concern the empty threats that Secretary Kissinger and his presidential spokesman make about military responses to economic aggression. Instead, they will soon be floating out a set of more realistic responses to monopoly pricing, such as:

• **Negative Interest.** This would be a tax on short-term cartel debts in U.S. banks, coupled with a minimum time for deposit, such as six months. The oil cartel's billions must rest somewhere safe; we should charge for safekeeping rather than make it possible for them to play havoc with the U.S. banking system.

• **Secret Auctions.** After setting a ceiling on oil imports, this would dole out access to the U.S. market by auctioning import rights. With secrecy pledged by the U.S. Treasury, and some impenetrable middlemen set up in transit, fear of retaliation by other members of the cartel would be removed, and the natural greed of most of the members can be exploited, forcing down prices.

• **Importation Restrictions.** Oil cartel nations have been nationalizing U.S. investments there; it is not only fair but sensible to regulate investment and loans of their surplus billions in America. Would such regulation drive oil money to other Western nations? Not for long, when the most secure investment opportunities are in the United States. Again money seeks a safe haven.

• **Retaliation Triggers.** If an oil embargo automatically were to cause assets to be frozen, or food supplies to be diverted, there would be less likelihood of the use of the embargo bludgeon.

• **Armaments With Strings Attached.** U.S. arms systems are unique; the Shah of Iran cannot readily switch to another supplier, unless he is prepared to make na-

Peter Lennon  
From London:

If the truce breaks down  
the only strategy left to the  
IRA will be to bring terrorism  
massively into Britain.

LONDON—With the extended Christmas truce giving Britain its first real chance in five years to negotiate its way out of the agonizing Northern Ireland problem, Marylin Rees, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, is proceeding like a man blindfolded through a minefield at the end of which there is a guarantee not of light but of a final bloody trap.

The trap will be sprung when he accedes to the IRA's one intractable demand: to make a declaration of intent to withdraw from Northern Ireland. "Everything else is negotiable," an IRA spokesman made clear on Sunday. But although such a statement must be on the tip of Mr. Rees's tongue, as it is certainly a fervent aspiration in the minds of most British people, he cannot make it without unleashing a savage backlash from the Protestant extremists.

He cannot even meet representatives of the IRA in private to convince them of his willingness to work out a formula for permanent peace because such a secret meeting would be certainly interpreted as the beginnings of a deal to sell out the Protestants. Mr. Rees is like a diplomat who must avert his eyes if he happens to fall upon the men he is actually negotiating with. But negotiating by the most circuitous of routes, transmitting the most vague and insubstantial signals.

### 'New Situation'

It was Northern Irish Protestant churchmen meeting IRA leaders in the Irish Republic who were responsible for the truce. In response, Mr. Rees has only dared to say that a sustained cessation of violence would "create a new situation," and that the action of security forces would be related to the level of any activity which may occur.

But he teases the traditions of goodwill at Christmas to reach 20 degrees and a more significant if subtle concession, announced that 100 convicted men would have their sentences reviewed. There was the faint suggestion in this gesture that a general amnesty in the distant future might not be impossible.

Mr. Rees's term of office has not been characterized by brilliant initiatives, but he is now playing a very delicate game with some subtlety. What he needs is time. Time which will eventually convince the security establishment that the IRA are not just using the truce to regroup their forces. And more importantly, time which will give the isolated people of Northern Ireland such a taste for peace that the IRA would find it almost impossible to resume their campaign.

There is a lot more at stake for the British now than there was in July, 1972, when William Whitelaw, the former Northern Ireland secretary, met leaders of the IRA in a abortive peace talks. Since then terror has bitten

deeply into British life. The bombing at the Old Bailey courthouse Britons have had to live with and incendiary devices in stores, bombs in railway stations and at tourist spots, bombs in pubs and at military camps, a lethal bomb on a bus which killed 12, and the last holocaust at Birmingham on Jan. 21 died.

If the truce breaks down, the only strategy left to the IRA will be to bring terrorism massively into Britain.

There are a number of reasons for this. The security forces are finally gaining a significant reduction in the level of terrorism in Northern Ireland. After the period of peace it is unlikely that the Catholic community would be in a mood to give much support to a new bombing campaign. But most important is the IRA is that a bomb in London is worth more to the IRA public than a number of devastating explosions in Northern Ireland.

The IRA's strategy for a bombing campaign in Britain was first worked out by its General Council at a meeting in Dublin in October, 1972. Before that there had been only one bomb, at the military headquarters at Aldershot, for which the rival Official IRA claimed responsibility. Since then the Provisional IRA has been systematically building up their units in Britain and turning from their old strategy of sending over terrorists, such as the Irish sisters, to recruiting men in the great who are at least partially established in the community.

They are generally drawn from single men working in "menial jobs in Britain." To reduce the damage an informer can inflict on a unit, they are known to operate now in small cells of two or three people who are given more freedom of decision than those operating in Northern Ireland. This explains the moderate nature of many of the bombings in Britain, and the less than professional methods of giving warnings.

What is at stake at present, this most valuable truce, is at the mercy of the most disparate hawks. It can be sabotaged by an impatient sortie by the army, or simply by a too jubilant public declaration by IRA supporters. It can be sabotaged by an undisciplined act of a Protestant or Catholic extremist. The miracle is that in the past couple of weeks even sectarian murders have stopped.

The truce, after weeks of strenuous negotiation, could be rendered meaningless by civil servants interpreting, as intelligence gathering which might only the result of poor communication. Communications at the moment are terrible. They are rendered even more difficult by the Irish Republic's government, which is showing signs of being more concerned with "capturing" people like David O'Connell who have consistently flouted its authority than with facilitating a peace maneuver.

### First Talks

The first discussions with the church leaders in County Clare had to break off in a hurry when the Irish Special Branch closed in on the hotel. Although O'Connell resigned as chief of staff of the IRA last week and adopted the role of vice-president of Sinn Féin (the political wing of the IRA) so that he could hopefully attend peace talks, his respectable guise, the Irish Special Branch, have not let up on their attempts to get him.

The one encouraging development is the moderation shown over the weekend by some extremist Protestant leaders. Glen Barry, spokesman for the United Workers' Council which brought down Mr. Whitelaw's power-sharing Executive last summer, made a guarded statement about being willing "to work with any Ulster man in an Ulster context."

The notoriously aggressive William Craig of the Vanguard movement declared that he would sit down with anyone properly elected to a constitutional assembly even if he were an ex-IRA man.

This only prospect for such an assembly, but one envisaged only to make recommendations and not to govern, is the constitutional convention to which all people will be elected next March. The fragile peace will have endured until then.



## Mine Project Seen a Boon For Mongolia

Russia Will Benefit From Joint Activity

By Christopher S. Wren  
ULAN BATOR, Mongolia (UPI)—Long ago, according to Mongolian legend, a local fortune-teller predicted that whoever discovered and tapped a mysterious copper cauldron hidden beneath a remote mountain in northern Mongolia would loose a flood of riches upon his people.

Today, Soviet and Mongolian construction workers are laboring to make the legend a reality by turning Erdenet into a "Treasure Hill."

What official reports promise will become one of the 10 largest mining complexes in the world. About 200 miles northwest of Ulan Bator, the Mongolian capital, extensive deposits of copper and molybdenum ore will be extracted by open-pit mining methods. The ore will be processed at the town of Erdenet, which is still being built, and the concentrates will then be shipped to the Soviet Union on a new railroad spur.

The mining complex, which is scheduled to open in 1978, will employ Soviet technology, machinery and electricity brought down from Siberia, hundreds of miles away.

Largest Joint Project  
Erdenet, which reportedly was designed for an annual capacity of 16 million tons of ore, has been described as the largest Soviet-Mongolian joint project in the country.

The Soviet press says that the city of Erdenet is being built from scratch for an eventual population of 60,000—which will make it the second largest city in Mongolia, after Ulan Bator.

The Erdenet project, which was formally agreed upon in November, 1973, reflects Mongolia's close economic ties with the Soviet Union. According to the Soviet press agency Tass, Mongolia buys almost 100 per cent of its fuel and industrial raw materials, 90 per cent of its plant and machinery imports and more than half of its food and consumer goods from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet investment in Mongolia, estimated at close to \$1.8 billion in the last decade, may begin paying off with a project like Erdenet. This has become a sensitive issue, since Erdenet was criticized by China as an example of Soviet exploitation of developing countries. The Mongolians, like the Russians, reject the charge but are reluctant to discuss Erdenet in any detail with foreign visitors.

Proud of Progress  
Yet Erdenet is also a source of obvious pride for the Mongolians, who want to thrust their country forward from an agricultural to an industrial base.

As the partnership is described by various sources here, the Mongolians have 51 per cent of the operation and the Russians 49 per cent. The Mongolians have agreed to pay for the Soviet technology and machinery with copper and molybdenum produced from Erdenet over a period believed to be 10 years.

Because of the falling prices of copper and the Soviet Union's large copper operations in Kazakhstan, the primary object of the Erdenet mining operation will be the strategic metal molybdenum, which imparts strength and flexibility to steel and other metals. The size of the output has not been predicted but it is not expected to supply Western markets.

Robert D. Stuart Dies, Former U.S. Envoy to Canada

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Jan. 6 (AP)—Robert Douglas Stuart, 88, U.S. ambassador to Canada during the Eisenhower administration and treasurer of the Republican National Committee from 1948 to 1953, died yesterday.

He retired as chairman of the board of the Quaker Oats Co. in 1952.

Gen. James McCormack  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Major Gen. James McCormack, 64, a former Air Force deputy chief of staff for research and development, died Friday at Hilton Head Island, S.C., where he had a home.

Gen. McCormack retired from the Air Force in 1965. He later became a vice-president of MTT and served in that post until 1968.

Alfredo Silva Carvalho  
SANTIAO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Alfredo Silva Carvalho, 68, owner and director of the newspaper La Union in the port city of Valparaiso, died yesterday.

In 1949, Mr. Silva Carvalho was named to the United Nations Commission for Freedom of the Press.

Richard de Bodi  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—Richard de Bodi, 66, a wartime Belgian collaborator known as the "butcher of Breendonck," died in prison here Friday, officials announced today.

De Bodi was sentenced to death in absentia after World War II for his part in the execution of 200 of the 4,000 internees at Belgium's Fort Breendonck concentration camp where he was a guard. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in 1953.

Wodehouse Statement  
In an article on P.G. Wodehouse (UPI, Jan. 3) The New York Times reported erroneously that Mr. Wodehouse had said: "I don't understand why authors receive knighthoods." His comment was: "I don't understand why authors refuse knighthoods."



WORK BREAK—Charlie, a chimpanzee at Portland, Ore., Zoo, sips paint during respite from turning out canvases along with other members of chimp colony. The paintings are sold to the public. Sales have been so brisk that directors are unable to fill requests.

## Caribbean Isle Cracks Down On Terror To Save Tourism

By Robert Trumbull

ROSEAU, Dominica, Jan. 5 (UPI)—The black government of this West Indian island has taken harsh measures against a group of young black-power guerrillas, most of whom are now in hiding. The guerrillas are held responsible for a wave of violence against white visitors.

In so doing, the government opened a controversy pitting the interests of tourism, upon which most of the island's economy depends, against civil rights.

"When a difficult situation arises," said Sir Louis Coote-Larigue, the governor, "you have to take strong measures to stamp it out." He represents Queen Elizabeth II in this self-governed Commonwealth state in the Windward Islands between Guadeloupe and Martinique, 400 miles southeast of Puerto Rico.

Agitation by the guerrillas, who are known as the "Dreads," has led to violence that has seriously undercut tourism here, the government says. The Dreads are denounced in some quarters as hoodlums and hailed in others as emerging voices of educated and underprivileged West Indian youth.

Tourists Attacked  
In March, a tourist from the United States was shot to death as he was walking to his hotel here. In November, a retired couple from Canada were slain in their rural home. Tourists in this picturesque capital have been spat upon and stoned and their cameras have been smashed.

Julius Sampson, a Roseau newspaper executive, attributed the anti-white tone of the agitation to the "coincidence" that whites had dominated the island's economy in past years.

This is no longer the case in this black-ruled state of about 290 square miles and 73,000 persons, all of them black except for about 400 residents of the last Caribbean reserve in the West Indies and a handful of whites.

The government says that the majority of the people here condemn the attacks on tourists and that the violence and harassment have ceased. After the Canadians' slaying, the House of Assembly passed a law aimed at exterminating the Dreads. It provides, among other things, that any member of that organization found in a private residence may be legally killed.

Death Sentence  
A young man, convicted of killing the American, has been sentenced to be hanged. The government of Prime Minister Patrick John, a 57-year-old former labor leader, has sent special patrols into the interior rain forests where the Dreads are believed to be hiding.

The measure making it legal for anyone to kill a Dread found at any time in a private dwelling has been criticized by lawyers and civil-rights advocates throughout the Caribbean. But there are some mixed emotions: "The law is necessary," said Eugenia Charles, a lawyer and opposition member of the assembly. "But its provisions are too broad."

Identifiable members of the Dreads, who wore their hair in a distinctive arrangement of long, stiffened locks, have disappeared from the crumbled streets of Roseau since the passage of the new law, which also empowers the police to arrest on sight anyone with such a hair style.

Black Radical Thought  
Police Commissioner Oliver Phillips said that the youthful revolutionaries had been influenced by black radical thought in U.S. universities and at the University of the West Indies, which has campuses in Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados.

A member of another dissident group, the Movement for a New

## Nation of Islands Is Smallest UN Member

### Republic of Maldives Shuns Power Politics

By Jacques Leslie

MALE, Republic of Maldives, Jan. 6.—A Chinese instructor is teaching Maldivians how to play table tennis in preparation for an international tournament in Peking. Last week, two Soviet ships were in the harbor, while the Soviet and Indian ambassadors based in nearby Sri Lanka paid visits to Maldivian leaders.

If that does not exactly sound like the ingredients of big power intrigue, it is the best that the Republic of Maldives, a nation of (at last count) 1,087 islands in the Indian Ocean, can muster.

For the Maldives is handicapped—it has the smallest population (135,000) of any country in the UN.

"We are a small country," said Fathulla Jameel, under secretary in the Maldives Ministry of External Affairs, "and we would like to keep ourselves away from power politics."

Only One Embassy  
Mr. Jameel's ministry seems designed to accomplish precisely that. Although the Maldives has diplomatic relations with 22 other nations, it maintains only one embassy (in Sri Lanka). The country joined the UN in 1965 but in the last two years it has not even bothered to send a representative there.

"Anyone with experience and knowledge is required here," Mr. Jameel said. "Because we don't have very many political interests abroad, we concentrate on domestic development."

But it is doubtful that the islands, few of which are more than a mile long or extend more than six feet above sea level, can develop much. The sandy soil is suitable for growing coconuts

palms and banana plants and not much else. The Maldives' only industry is fishing, which accounts for all the country's exports—amounting for \$2.5 million a year.

Most government ministries are located in a small two-story building. Office hours are from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m., but many officials routinely appear for only an hour or two each day. Some hold second jobs.

Just a few families hold most key government and business positions.

Islamic Law  
Befitting a 100-per-cent Moslem country, the Maldives system of justice is grounded in Islamic law. Punishments include lashings with a leather strap—about 100 persons have received lashings in the last six years for crimes such as adultery—and banishments to uninhabited islands for theft. The island of Villigilli, now a tourist resort described in brochures as "your

heaven on earth," is a former penal colony.

Although women are not secluded, as in many Moslem countries, they face some discrimination. They find it harder to obtain divorces than men, who can have several wives.

Maldivians are generally small, dark-skinned people, racially akin to Indians and Ceylonese. They speak Divehi, a language most similar to the Sinhalese spoken in Sri Lanka.

The chief occupation of Maldivians is fishing. In Malé, the capital, vendors sell a variety of fish, lines, hooks and lures from the stands set up along the roadside. Other salesmen offer tortoise and sea shells to tourists.

Few Wealthy  
Tourists visit only the Malé atoll cluster and, except for several wealthy investors, few Maldivians profit by their presence. Most Maldivians still earn less than \$100 a year.

One and a half miles long and inhabited by 15,000 persons, Malé has about 50 automobiles and a few hundred bicycles. Most people walk.

The islands, which comprise 115 square miles, are spread over an ocean area of 41,500 miles, and communication is accordingly difficult. But radio maintains contact with Malé.

The Maldives' economy will probably suffer when the British withdraw their naval base from Gan, the country's southernmost island. The Maldives, which was a protectorate of Britain from 1887 to 1965, allowed the British to maintain the Gan base following establishment of a republic.

Last month, the British announced their intention to withdraw as an economy measure.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Portugal Moves Toward China Tie

LISBON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Portugal moved closer to establishing diplomatic relations with China today by recognizing Peking as "the only legitimate representative of the Chinese people."

In a note published by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry, Lisbon also declared that it "considers Taiwan to be an integral part of the Republic of China."

The Foreign Ministry said that negotiations about the destiny of Portuguese Macao could begin at a time considered "opportune" by the two governments.

## U.S., Marriage Appear Estranged; Various Reasons Are Suggested

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The economy, the women's liberation movement, the cultural revolution and the end of the post-World War II baby boom have each been blamed for the first signs of decline of marriage in the United States.

Fifty-four per cent of marriage-license bureaus in 22 cities and states reported a decrease in the number of licenses issued during the last two years.

The figures, adjusted to population shifts, were compared with the preceding year, 1973, and 10 years earlier.

"We know marriage is in trouble because the divorce rate keeps growing," said Martin Marty, columnist and professor of modern Christianity at the University of Chicago.

"We're too far into the cultural revolution to see the old forms really satisfy and work. But we're not far enough into it for alternatives to be really satisfying," Mr. Marty said.

Ben Ard, a San Francisco state professor and author of "Handbook on Marriage Counseling," said that the decline reflects the fact that women are questioning marriage as it has been traditionally defined.

Reno psychologist Wayne Wiseman said that there is a "lessening concern about people living together without being married."

A statistician with the Alabama Bureau of Vital Statistics said that the economy was probably responsible for that state's decrease in marriages.

"It was during 1931 through 1933 that the marriage rate declined sharply because people simply could not afford to get married," he said.

## 7 Held in India Assassination

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The police have arrested seven persons suspected of involvement in the bomb blast Thursday that killed Railroad Minister L.N. Mishra and two other persons, a Bihar State spokesman said yesterday.

He told newsmen in Patna, capital of Eastern Bihar, that five of the seven persons arrested were railroad employees. Mr. Mishra fired more than 10,000 rounds during a nationwide strike in May and ignored union appeals to take them back.

The explosion occurred at Shamastipur in north Bihar during a ceremony inaugurating a rail link. Mr. Mishra died in a hospital Friday of wounds suf-

fered in the blast. A state legislator and a railroad clerk were also killed and 27 persons were injured.

Mr. Mishra was cremated Saturday in his village of Balua Bazar in north Bihar with full state honors. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi attended the services.

Early Concorde Start  
TOULOUSE, France, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Concorde supersonic airliner will go into commercial service in January, 1976, four months earlier than the last estimate, Maurice Caville, secretary of state for transport, said today.

# Another period of growth in difficult conditions.

In the shipping business few companies can equal energetic growth and activities of Japan Line.

A wide range of services utilizing tankers, bulk carriers, specialized carriers, container ships and conventional liners have established Japan Line in the top ranks of international shipping and have also led to the assembly of the world's largest combined shipping fleet. In all, 16.4 million dwt of shipping are now under operation by Japan Line.

Most remarkable about this enormous fleet are the extensive worldwide activities of the tanker division, which alone accounts for 9.5 million dwt of shipping, handling oil and oil-based products on Japan—Middle East routes and in cross-trade between Europe and America.

We are also floating over 10 different types of vessels to handle cargoes such as log, iron ore, coal, etc. as our tramp services. Our ore carriers, for example, alone load a yearly average of 20 million tons of ore for Japan and another 10 million for cross-trade routes.

In the liner department is a fast, efficient container service to U.S. ports on the Pacific Southwest, Pacific Northwest, New York and a Mini-land bridge service in the U.S. Also available are 5 conventional liner services on the routes between Japan and New Zealand, Central and South America, the Caribbean sea, and on cross-trade between China and Europe.

Business performance of Japan Line, through influenced recently by the general stagnation of major economies, continued to result in stable earnings in the six months ended September '74. Unfavorable trends were offset by various timely moves made by the company: the securing of contracts when the market was favorable; effective assignment of free shipping space and ships; expansion of cross-trade routes, and securing of high-rate contracts for cargoes.

Shipping revenue was a healthy ¥147.9 billion, up 23% over the preceding term, while ordinary profit went up by 40% to ¥11.5 billion.

## Recent Significant Event at Japan Line

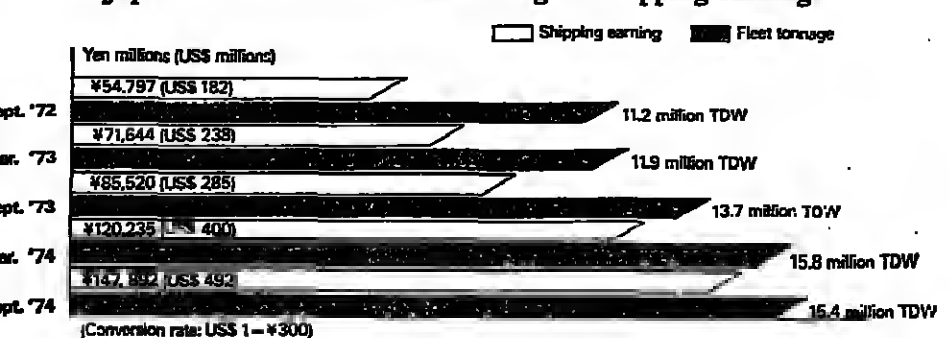
Some of the events which highlighted the last term and helped to further internationalize and diversify the company's activities were:

- Increase of company capital to ¥26.5 billion on June 1, 1974, with the subsequent issuance of 531 million stocks, to assist in further investment in the construction of new ships.
- Issuance of convertible bonds to the value of ¥10,000 million, as decided by the directors meeting of September 24, 1974.
- Listing of Japan Line's stock on the Frankfurt Exchange, in November '74 to help raise funds and strengthen the company's overseas position for future transactions.

## Financial summary for the six months ended 30th September, 1974

Assets	Liabilities
Current Assets ..... 108,886,751,683	Current Liabilities ..... 76,864,063,579
Fixed Assets ..... 123,364,587,789	Non-current Liabilities ..... 103,361,654,327
Intangible ..... 608,646,580	Reserve ..... 40,581,778,026
Investment ..... 17,771,056,229	Shareholders' Equity ..... 29,824,546,349
Total ..... 250,632,042,281	Total ..... 250,632,042,281

## Japan Line-Growth of Fleet tonnage & Shipping earning



**Japan Line**

Head Office: Kokusai Bldg., 1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan Tel. (03) 212-2811

Overseas Offices: London Tel. 01-709-0438 New York Tel. 212-466-3900 Chicago Tel. 312-298-1850 Los Angeles Tel. 213-629-2551 San Francisco Tel. 415-781-6226 Seattle Tel. 206-462-2671 Portland Tel. 503-227-1621  
Atlanta Tel. 404-688-6958 Sydney Tel. 271671 Wellington Tel. Wellington 51-239 Auckland Tel. Auckland 364-294 Hong Kong Tel. H-238091/6 Caracas Tel. 51-74-44 Mexico City Tel. 5-66-16-00 Kuwait Tel. 434181 Tehran Tel. 314156/9



# The Dedication of Marta Casals

By Nat Carnes

SAN JUAN (AP).—Early each morning, Marta Casals steps out onto the small, open-air terrace of her 10-room, Spanish-style home.

In her hand, she holds a cup of coffee, and for a few minutes, the 38-year-old widow of cellist Pablo Casals gazes at the city below her and remembers.

The perpetuation of Casals' memory, his widow says, is the central theme of her life. It dominates her daily activity.

From the mountainside home, Mrs. Casals points to the red-roofed tower on the University of Puerto Rico campus. A few hundred yards from the tower is the university's 3,000-seat theater, home of the Casals Summer Festival, launched in 1957, the year the Casals were married.

Puerto Rico's capitol is visible

from the terrace, where Casals lay in state after his death on Oct. 22, 1973, at the age of 97. And on clear days, Mrs. Casals can see the small church near the beach where she and her husband worshipped together. He is buried in the churchyard, steps from the sea.

## To Work

Finishing her coffee, Mrs. Casals turns back into her home, to start her day. "I like it in this house," she says. "It is like being in the country, yet we are obviously near the city." She speaks softly and slowly, during an interview. But at her downtown office, her manner is formal, impersonal.

In the 15 months since her husband's death, Mrs. Casals has lived alone except for a personal secretary. A cleaning woman comes in daily, and a gardener to care for the sloping yard. A large, fierce boxer dog stands guard just behind the fence surrounding the graceful white house.

Standing in the music room of her home, filled with mementoes of Casals' career, she talks about her husband, whom she married

when she was 23 and he was 82. "For me, Casals was everything," she said softly. "Not only did I have a love for him as a man, I also had admiration and respect for him. It would be difficult to place one of those feelings above the other. I must state each one only in superlatives."

"He was an exceptional human being, a very warm person and the greatest cellist who ever lived."

## Age Difference

Asked if the 60-year age difference between them affected their relationship, she said: "No, not at all. We never experienced any difficulty as a result of our age difference. He was ageless."

"Our marriage surprised a lot of people and will continue to surprise many, I would imagine. But when people saw us up close, I think they were overcome by the warmth and understanding that existed between us. It was a beautiful relationship. What more can I say?"

About her life today: "I serve the ideals of Pablo Casals," she says. "His ideal was to have musicians serve music, and not to have music serve musicians."

An excellent cellist in her own right, Mrs. Casals could build a name for herself. She was Casals' star pupil after they met in October, 1954, in the South of France.

"I will perhaps return to the cello someday. I could teach. I have received so much instruction from the maestro. The result

could be important for future cellists."

She has turned down offers to write about her life with Casals. "That would take time and a lot of peace and quiet," she says.

## The Corporation

Placido Domingo, a good friend of Casals, offered her a full professorship at the Curtis School of Music in Philadelphia. She said that she was considering the offer but probably would reject it and teach only three or four weeks each year at Curtis.

Mrs. Casals has moved vigorously into the job of presiding over the Casals festival, a public corporation financed by the Puerto Rican government.

The corporation not only oversees the summer concerts but also

## Dylan Thomas Home Sold; to Be Museum

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—The former home of Welsh poet Dylan Thomas has been sold by his widow and is to become a museum, it was announced Friday.

The home, a boat house on the edge of Carmarthen Bay, where Thomas lived from 1948 until his death in 1953, was sold for \$54,050 by Caitlin Thomas, who lives in Rome. It was purchased jointly by the Wales Tourist Board and the Pythone House School Trust of Swansea, a private educational group, which said the home would become a Dylan Thomas museum and study center.



Marta Casals, 38, who is devoting herself to the perpetuation of Pablo Casals' memory.

supervises the Puerto Rico Symphony Orchestra and the island's Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. Casals said that she is involved in a project to train between 60 and 80 students from 8 to 12 years of age to play violin, viola and cello.

"That was one of the projects that the maestro wanted me to do," she said. "There is a need to stimulate interest in string instruments. Usually, students turn to the piano, trumpet or clarinet. You've got to put the instrument in their hands at an early age to inspire interest."

She called the effort "my pet project." To get it started, "we ran a single advertisement in all four San Juan daily newspapers over a weekend. You probably won't believe this, but we received 287 applications. I must admit we were surprised ourselves."

Once students are selected, they will study at the conservatory two hours daily, three times each week. "Our aim will be to start a tradition."

## Long Day

With her goals firmly in mind, Mrs. Casals begins each day with coffee at 7 a.m., then dictates letters to her secretary for an hour or two. She drives to the Casals festival headquarters about 15 minutes away to work with pressmen, musicians and the festival board of directors. "I usually put in a 13 to 14-hour day, seven days a week," she said.

After work, she reads and keeps in contact with three couples who once played dominoes with her and Casals. "We don't play now," she said. "We just get together

to talk, maybe once or twice a week."

Mrs. Casals breaks her routine for travel. She attended Casals' memorial in Phoenix, Ariz., and Israel, where music libraries were established. She has gone to Casals' native Spain three times to visit his home in Barcelona. The house is now a museum.

Mrs. Casals hopes to establish a similar museum in Puerto Rico. "We've found a place to build in old San Juan," she said. It's near centuries-old San José Roman Catholic Church.

One of Casals' possessions to be placed in the planned museum will be a Casals cello, a Williams, made in the 1880s.

"Once all those tasks are complete, I'll consider other alternatives," Mrs. Casals said. "I don't look on my job at the Casals festival, for example, as a lifetime arrangement." There are things, however, that will not change. "My early morning coffee, my dedication to work and to my music."

## A Leonardo Fresco Sought Under Paint

FLORENCE, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Art experts are trying to find a fresco by Leonardo da Vinci that was painted over by another artist, officials said today.

Pietro Micheli, Florence's director of fine arts, is leading the investigations to uncover Leonardo's "Battle of Anghiari." Leonardo was believed to have begun the painting in 1505 in the Palazzo Vecchio here. He abandoned the work and it was painted over by a later artist.

# Science-History Collection to Smithsonian

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—One of the most extensive and important private collections of instruments, manuscripts and books documenting the history of science and technology has been deeded to the Smithsonian Institution by the manufacturer who assembled it, Bern Dibner.

The collection, comprising more than 25,000 rare books, plus numerous manuscripts, letters and experimental devices estimated by the Smithsonian to be worth "many millions of dollars" is to be housed in the National Museum of History and Technology operated by that institution in Washington.

Included, according to the Smithsonian, are 200 publications, "which were epochal in the history of the physical and biological sciences." These works, the statement continued, "proclaimed new truths or hypotheses which redirected scientific thought, brought understanding of natural laws and at times introduced industrial change."

Among the items are several manuscripts by Sir Isaac Newton, including a 65-page treatise on chemistry. Also in the collection is one of the 10 surviving manuscript pages of Darwin's "Origin of Species." Einstein's corrected proof summary of his General Theory of Relativity and a copy of the first book on science to be printed: Pliny's "Historia Naturalis," published in Venice in 1461.

## Faraday Letters

Also of special interest is a collection of 40 letters by Michael Faraday, pioneer experimenter in electricity, more than 100 bound volumes of Pasteur's publications, from his own library and a letter from Galileo describing the invention of a magnetic water clock.

The donor, Mr. Dibner, was born in the Ukraine in 1887 and came to this country with his family in 1904. After taking a degree in electrical engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in 1921, he founded the Burndy Engineering Co.

The Burndy Corp. in Norwalk, Conn., became one of the largest suppliers of electrical connectors to the computer, aerospace, electrical and electronics industries. Mr. Dibner retired as chairman of the corporation in 1972.

Early in his career he began collecting items of scientific historical interest, with emphasis on

research in electricity and magnetism. His collection in this area, according to the Smithsonian, is recognized as "the most important assemblage anywhere."

## Founded Library

In 1936, he formalized his collection by founding the Burndy Library for which, in 1964, a special building was completed next to the Burndy plant west of

Norwalk. The library is open to the public. It is particularly useful to the more advanced science classes in nearby schools.

Not all of the library's more than 40,000 volumes will go to Washington. Duplicate copies, where they exist, will be retained in Norwalk as well as facsimile copies where they have been produced for the more important items.

## WAVERLEY ROOT

# A Victim of 20th-Century Society

CICELY, or sweet cicely, is one of the victims of two tendencies of the 20th-century society—the flight to the cities which is severing an ever-increasing proportion of our populations from contact with the soil and knowledge of its products, and the development of mass marketing to an extent which is eliminating foods in minor demand.

This evolution has virtually put an end to one of the most charming aspects of 19th-century eating, the use of a wide variety of subtly differentiated aromatic herbs, lovingly and knowingly drawn from a delicately shaded palette of flavors more richly furnished than any we possess today. The very name of sweet cicely has a pleasantly nostalgic old-fashioned ring.

Cicely (*Myrrhis odorata*) was originally a European herb, probably native to its central and southern regions. The name comes from the Greek *sisila* and Latin *sisila*, which entered English as *sisila*, before it was attracted by the feminine name Cicely to its present form. In French it is called the musk cicely (*cerfeuil musqué*) or Spanish cicely (*cerfeuil d'Espagne*), though it is not related to cicely, which is *Anthriscus cerefolium*, and is that France, so direct an heir of classical civilization, would have confused cicely and cicely, at least in their nomenclature, for Pliny and Dioscorides had already distinguished clearly between them.

## Third Type

There is also a third *cerfeuil*, related to neither of the other two, *cerfeuil d'été*, bastard cicely (*Chaerophyllum temulum*), which resembles the fern-like cicely but had better not be confused with it, since it is toxic. In case of doubt, crush a leaf or two between your fingers. Cicely will identify itself by a strong odor resembling anise; the toxic plant is odorless. The root of cicely also is aromatic. Cicely was widely cultivated in France and England in the 16th and 17th centuries, and until fairly recently was a common potherb in England, but its use there now is much reduced; it seems to be employed most often on fish. Its decline is perhaps accounted for in part by a taste much more assertive than that of cicely, which is not always appreciated by persons unaccustomed

to the wide gamut of herbal flavors familiar to our fathers and grandfathers.

Yet it still grows abundantly in Scottish and English pastures, especially near houses, and should be encouraged to do so, since cows like it, mixed with other pastures, and it stimulates lactation. In France, where it is less handy (it grows mostly about 1,500 feet in the Alps and the Pyrenees, and more rarely in the Vosges and on the Central Plateau), it has fallen into almost complete oblivion. The chief area where it is still widely eaten is northern Asia (where a liqueur is made from it too).

"Cicely," wrote Pierre Chomé, the 18th-century founder of the pharmaceutical gardens of Paris, "possesses not only the common virtues; it also calms coughs, and I have tested the fact that, smoked like tobacco, it relieves asthma."

"The Waverley Root," a new book by the late, famous and very evident and gorgeous sense of style, according to Olive Barnes. It is intended as a new kind of fantasy (ultimately based on the story "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz")—a dream dreamed by a space-age child. "It has all been very carefully conceived and shaped. Not only is Charni Smalley's music all of a piece but the visual aspect of the production—with handsomely styled settings by Tom H. John, and vibrantly colored and wacky, imaginative costumes by Geoffrey Holder—offers a fresh and startling profile. This is first rate and highly innovative." The singing was excellent throughout but ultimately became tedious in production disappointing in spite of himself—there was not enough magic for a really successful fairy tale.

A home remedy for catarrh or infections of the respiratory tract used to be cicely juice in warm honeyed milk. Cicely is diuretic, stimulant but anti-spaemic, a purifier of the blood, and is apparently helpful in cases of sluggish liver and jaundice.

The American cicely is not the same plant as that of England, but it shares with its European namesake an association with cicely. Cicely or sweet cicely in the United States is a name applied to a number of different herbs of the genus *Comarostaphylis*, distinguished by thick, fleshy roots, but especially to sweet cicely (*Comarostaphylis longistylis*). This has a sweet-flavored root like the European cicely, but while the latter requires digging soil, American cicely prefers moist open woodland. It is widely distributed throughout Eastern and Central North America, but not, alas, through American pantries. (c) 1975 Waverley Root.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).

This is how The New York Times reviewers rate new stage productions:

"The Hashish Club," written by actor Lance Laren and other members of the Company Theater, is now at the Bijou Theater. First produced in Los Angeles, the play is the story of a drug trip. A group of five men meet periodically in a fraternity house of their former school to take dope. Of course, says Olive Barnes, "When people are very drunk or very stoned they will make remarks that seem devilishly profound to them and their associates, but pure foolishness to any sober observer." And so it is with much of "The Hashish Club." Then suddenly the play is no longer a "forced and phony naturalistic documentary" but an entrancing piece of theater "with one of those rare climates that deserve to be called 'shattering.'" Barnes is also impressed by the staging and design, "overall visual design and special effects by Russell Fyfe are brilliant, and the direction by Jerome Guardino is as steady and as surefooted as a cat." The acting is exceptionally good "with a spontaneity that must have taken months of hard work to achieve."

"The Waverley Root," a new book by the late, famous and very evident and gorgeous sense of style, according to Olive Barnes. It is intended as a new kind of fantasy (ultimately based on the story "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz")—a dream dreamed by a space-age child. "It has all been very carefully conceived and shaped. Not only is Charni Smalley's music all of a piece but the visual aspect of the production—with handsomely styled settings by Tom H. John, and vibrantly colored and wacky, imaginative costumes by Geoffrey Holder—offers a fresh and startling profile. This is first rate and highly innovative." The singing was excellent throughout but ultimately became tedious in production disappointing in spite of himself—there was not enough magic for a really successful fairy tale.

Maillol Statue Found

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP).—A bronze statue of a woman, stolen Dec. 26 from the gardens of the Louvre Museum, was found abandoned early today in a quiet street in the suburb of Clamart. The 170-pound life-size statue by Auguste Maillol, titled "Nymph," was undamaged.

ALL BOOKS ADVERTISED OR REVIEWED CAN BE ORDERED FROM

**Hatchards**

187, PICCADILLY, LONDON W.1. 01-734 3301.

"THE WORLD'S FINEST BOOKSHOP"

ESTABLISHED 1871

RENEWED FOR PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS

**AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER**

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: U.S. VANTAGE Press, Box 24, New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

**Regional European Audit Manager LONDON**

Major U.S. multi-national consumer product corporation is seeking a qualified Chartered Accountant/CPA to manage an expanding European internal audit team. Position is London-based with a direct reporting relationship to New York headquarters. The successful candidate will have 3 to 5 years prior experience in both operational and financial audits. Additional requirements: the ability to write clear, concise audit reports on affiliated companies in our European Region, a good working knowledge of French and German and a willingness to travel 30-40 per cent.

Local interviews will be conducted in January. Please submit resumé, in strict confidence, to: Box D-4724, Herald Tribune, Paris.

**WE REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED PRODUCT MANAGER**

to continue the expansion of a well established product group throughout Europe.

Candidates must be able to communicate well in English and either French or German.

They must also have a good knowledge of ancillary equipment used in conjunction with compressed air and other fluid systems.

Considerable operational freedom will be given to expand the product line. There are important career prospects within this worldwide international marketing group. As the position demands a considerable amount of travelling within Europe present location is not of principal importance.

Please write, enclosing Curriculum Vitae and salary requirements to: Cipher C18-1107, Publicitas, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

**WE REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED PRODUCT MANAGER**

to continue the expansion of a well established product group throughout Europe.

Candidates must be able to communicate well in English and either French or German.

They must also have a good knowledge of ancillary equipment used in conjunction with compressed air and other fluid systems.

Considerable operational freedom will be given to expand the product line. There are important career prospects within this worldwide international marketing group. As the position demands a considerable amount of travelling within Europe present location is not of principal importance.

Please write, enclosing Curriculum Vitae and salary requirements to: Cipher C18-1107, Publicitas, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

ONE OF THE LARGEST RESORTS IN THE WORLD PRESENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN GREECE OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGHLY QUALIFIED APPLICANTS:

- DIRECTOR OF PURCHASING**  
Applicant for this position must have at least five years' experience in purchasing of equipment and materials for hotels or major institutions. Must be able to set up purchasing organization and have full command of the English, German and/or French languages.
- DIRECTOR OF SALES-MARKETING**  
Applicant must have a minimum of six years' experience in sales and marketing for an airline, major resort or hotel chain. Should have good knowledge of package and incentive vacations. Full command of the English and German languages a must. French very helpful.
- DIRECTOR OF FOOD + BEVERAGE SERVICES**  
Applicant must have a minimum of six years' experience as a top executive in the food and beverage field. The resort will be comprised of 26 food and beverage outlets.

Only if you belong to the best in your trade should you apply to: INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, Ed. V, Platonos 26, Athens, GREECE.

**Making contact with other Executives in Europe**

To be difficult to make the right contact for a new job in Europe cannot guarantee results. We can guarantee, however, that an Executive Available advertisement will put you in contact with another 62,000 Executive-level international business people. One of them might need an executive with your qualifications.

"83% of our business readers are at the executive level" (Impact 1974 readership survey)

Contact our office in your country (listed in Classified Advertisements on back page) or write to:

Mr. Max FERRERO, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380-Paris, Cedex 08.

**An expanding international pharmaceutical group is seeking a MEDICAL DIRECTOR**

for his well-established U.K./Commonwealth subsidiary based in West London.

He will be responsible for a medical department concerned with the organization and supervision of clinical trials.

The successful candidate must have several years' experience in the pharmaceutical industry and must speak English fluently.

Please write, giving full details of qualifications and experience to 1341

**100 av. Ch. de Gaule, 92522 NEUILLY**

**General Manager**

**Nigeria c. £14,000**

This is a new appointment in an expanding company whose activities include the sale and servicing of motor cars, lorries, trailers, road building equipment and industrial machinery.

Responsible for the day to day running of the company's operations, the General Manager will be in control of all company resources and will develop formal reporting procedures. He will play an active part in improving profitability and in planning for future growth.

Applicants, ideally aged 40-45, should have worked in the car or allied trades in a senior capacity and have experience of East or West Africa. Business management expertise is more important than technical knowledge.

In addition to the basic salary quoted above generous fringe benefits include a performance bonus, entertainment and salary allowances, free housing, medical and dental treatment.

Write in confidence, quoting reference 1694/T to: M. D. O'Mahony, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Management Consultants, Suite 401, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M 5UR.

**MANAGING DIRECTOR**

This is an outstanding opportunity for a qualified international executive to direct a well-established machine building factory in the southern part of the Netherlands.

We are seeking an experienced graduate engineer who has had experience in managing a factory on his own. He must speak and write in addition to his own language: English, German and French. We are a subsidiary of a well-known American firm building special machinery and shipping it all over the world. Our products are: printing machinery and slitters for various metals.

We offer: A good salary, commensurate with capability and progress. Send complete resumé to: Box D-4725, Herald Tribune, Paris.

**EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE**

**ANYBODY NEED A WINNER?**

Dynamic creative Franchisor of 22, experience in promotion, advertising, sales and P.R., seeks challenging position, international level. Travelling and money definite assets in your money: date to write? Box D-4724, Herald Tribune, Paris.

**The "International Executive Opportunities"**

**TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY**

To place an advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back page) or Mr. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380-Paris, Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-80. Telex: 38-009.

**WRITERS WHY WAIT? PUBLISH YOUR BOOK IN 90 DAYS**

... and get expert editing, design, manufacture, publicity, promotion and advertising—all under one roof at low cost. Two free books and immediate give details and success stories. Write or call Dept. 29

**EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.**  
900 So. Olive St., N.Y., N.Y. 10011  
(212) 625-2700 (212) 625-2001

هكذا من الأصل



## German, Swiss Banks Intervene to Aid Dollar

FRANKFURT, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The West German and Swiss central banks intervened today to support the hard-pressed dollar, but after a short-lived rally, it dropped to its lowest level in more than seven months.

In Zurich, it reached an all-time low against the Swiss franc, falling to 1.485 from 1.490. The official Swiss franc rate was 1.485, but the market rate fell to 1.480. The dollar also fell against the German mark, dropping to 1.485 from 1.490. The market rate for the dollar in London fell to 1.485 from 1.490. The dollar also fell against the Japanese yen, dropping to 148.5 from 149.0. The market rate for the dollar in Tokyo fell to 148.5 from 149.0. The dollar also fell against the Australian dollar, dropping to 0.7425 from 0.745. The market rate for the dollar in Sydney fell to 0.7425 from 0.745. The dollar also fell against the New Zealand dollar, dropping to 0.475 from 0.48. The market rate for the dollar in Auckland fell to 0.475 from 0.48. The dollar also fell against the Hong Kong dollar, dropping to 7.8 from 7.85. The market rate for the dollar in Hong Kong fell to 7.8 from 7.85. The dollar also fell against the Indian rupee, dropping to 16.5 from 16.6. The market rate for the dollar in Bombay fell to 16.5 from 16.6. The dollar also fell against the Pakistani rupee, dropping to 10.5 from 10.6. The market rate for the dollar in Karachi fell to 10.5 from 10.6. The dollar also fell against the Sri Lankan rupee, dropping to 15.5 from 15.6. The market rate for the dollar in Colombo fell to 15.5 from 15.6. The dollar also fell against the Ceylon rupee, dropping to 15.5 from 15.6. The market rate for the dollar in Colombo fell to 15.5 from 15.6. The dollar also fell against the Malayan dollar, dropping to 2.25 from 2.26. The market rate for the dollar in Kuala Lumpur fell to 2.25 from 2.26. The dollar also fell against the Singapore dollar, dropping to 0.74 from 0.745. The market rate for the dollar in Singapore fell to 0.74 from 0.745. The dollar also fell against the Thai baht, dropping to 20.5 from 20.6. The market rate for the dollar in Bangkok fell to 20.5 from 20.6. The dollar also fell against the Indonesian rupiah, dropping to 1,600 from 1,610. The market rate for the dollar in Jakarta fell to 1,600 from 1,610. The dollar also fell against the Philippine peso, dropping to 48.5 from 49.0. The market rate for the dollar in Manila fell to 48.5 from 49.0. The dollar also fell against the South Korean won, dropping to 200 from 201. The market rate for the dollar in Seoul fell to 200 from 201. The dollar also fell against the Taiwan dollar, dropping to 24.5 from 24.6. The market rate for the dollar in Taipei fell to 24.5 from 24.6. The dollar also fell against the Hong Kong dollar, dropping to 7.8 from 7.85. The market rate for the dollar in Hong Kong fell to 7.8 from 7.85. The dollar also fell against the Indian rupee, dropping to 16.5 from 16.6. The market rate for the dollar in Bombay fell to 16.5 from 16.6. The dollar also fell against the Pakistani rupee, dropping to 10.5 from 10.6. The market rate for the dollar in Karachi fell to 10.5 from 10.6. The dollar also fell against the Sri Lankan rupee, dropping to 15.5 from 15.6. The market rate for the dollar in Colombo fell to 15.5 from 15.6. The dollar also fell against the Ceylon rupee, dropping to 15.5 from 15.6. The market rate for the dollar in Colombo fell to 15.5 from 15.6. The dollar also fell against the Malayan dollar, dropping to 2.25 from 2.26. The market rate for the dollar in Kuala Lumpur fell to 2.25 from 2.26. The dollar also fell against the Singapore dollar, dropping to 0.74 from 0.745. The market rate for the dollar in Singapore fell to 0.74 from 0.745. The dollar also fell against the Thai baht, dropping to 20.5 from 20.6. The market rate for the dollar in Bangkok fell to 20.5 from 20.6. The dollar also fell against the Indonesian rupiah, dropping to 1,600 from 1,610. The market rate for the dollar in Jakarta fell to 1,600 from 1,610. The dollar also fell against the Philippine peso, dropping to 48.5 from 49.0. The market rate for the dollar in Manila fell to 48.5 from 49.0. The dollar also fell against the South Korean won, dropping to 200 from 201. The market rate for the dollar in Seoul fell to 200 from 201. The dollar also fell against the Taiwan dollar, dropping to 24.5 from 24.6. The market rate for the dollar in Taipei fell to 24.5 from 24.6.

## U.K. Shares Fall to New 20-Year Low

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Share prices set a new 20-year low today on the London Stock Exchange as rumors about new liquidity problems drove prices of some major companies down sharply.

Gloomy economic forecasts for this year also hurt the market. The Financial Times index closed at 146.0, down 4.5 from Friday's close and the lowest level since April 30, 1954. The industrial share index set its 1974-75 high on Jan. 2, 1974 at 134.3.

Trading on the London exchange has been marked by jitters about the financial state of British industry, since British Oil disclosed its financing problems on New Year's eve.

Bowater was hardest hit today by speculation of liquidity problems. Shares at one time were down 15 pence from Friday to 44 pence. The price later recovered partially to 48 pence after Bowater denied financial difficulties or that it has suffered losses in its commodity operations.

The value of Bowater shares has fallen more than one-third in the past week and today's 1974-75 closing low compares with a closing high for the period of 168. Other major shares to drop today included Joseph Lucas, down 7 1/2 to a new 1974-75 low of 36 pence, and Tate & Lyle, down 4 to 92.

Trading in the gold sector was subdued awaiting information on the U.S. gold auction in Washington.

**U.K. Bankruptcies Mount**  
LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Britain had more bankruptcies in 1974 than ever before, according to figures published here. The High Court dealt with 1,151 company closures last year, compared with 883 in 1973. Prominent among the closures were small businesses and property companies.

## Turkey and Libya Negotiate Wide-Ranging Agreement

ANKARA, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Turkey and Libya signed wide-ranging agreements over the weekend that will bring Turkey three million tons of Libyan crude oil this year and facilitate joint military and economic projects between the two Moslem countries.

Carpetmaker premier Sadi Irmak, speaking after four days of negotiations with the Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, said that a Turkish-Libyan joint investment bank would be founded to pump Libyan oil funds into joint projects.

These include a 1,000-kilometer (620-mile) Turkish-built railway and ancillary roads in Libya, new air and sea links across the Mediterranean and a joint tanker fleet.

Other projects included the establishment of a Turkish-Libyan armaments industry producing small arms and ammunition and providing a large number of Turkish workers for Libya's development.

Maj. Jalloud and Mr. Irmak signed five agreements covering economic, cultural, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation, setting up a joint ministerial commission and laying down guidelines for Turkish workers to go to Libya.

Mr. Irmak did not go into detail about the projects, saying experts from the two countries had started work on the finer points, such as how much Libyan oil would cost—it was expected to be favorably priced—or how many workers Turkey would send.

Libya wants some 800,000 laborers and Mr. Irmak said Turkey would try to provide a large percentage of this figure. Maj. Jalloud's promises came at a convenient time for the Turks, who, threatened with a cut in U.S. military aid, are anxiously planning rapid expansion in their domestic weapons industry.

This is at present limited to

**Swedish Aid to Hanoi**  
HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Sweden will give North Vietnam free medical aid for birth control under an agreement signed in Hanoi, the North Vietnamese News Agency reported.

## Carli Attacks U.S. Proposal On Recycling

Says Deficit Countries Cannot Wait That Long

ROME, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The governor of the Bank of Italy, Guido Carli, has attacked America's plan to bring down oil prices and to recycle oil revenues as a solution to the energy crisis.

In an interview with the weekly newspaper L'Espresso, Mr. Carli said Italy and other European countries with balance-of-payments deficits due to the high cost of oil imports could not wait for the so-called "Kissinger plan" to have an effect.

In the interview, Mr. Carli said the plan was aimed at closing all possible financial outlets to the dollar surpluses accumulated by oil producers apart from U.S. Treasury bills.

This would force oil-producing countries "to accumulate, even in the form of dollars, pieces of waste paper which they do not know how to spend and whose future conversion into real resources is jeopardized by continuing inflation," Mr. Carli said.

There was no certainty that at the end of this conference, which could take up to four or five years, the producers would decide to reduce the price of oil, he added.

An equally logical reaction would be to reduce the amount of oil produced. In this case, the industrialized countries would be in an extremely difficult position, he added.

Mr. Carli said that the United States could develop alternative sources of energy when oil prices were high, but Europe was in a different position.

"We would have to pay the same very high prices, either to the Middle Eastern oil producers or to the Americans with their alternative energy sources, without any appreciable advantage," he added.

He doubted the possibility of recycling petrodollars through the International Monetary Fund or other similar institutions, asking whether the political autonomy of debtor states would not be threatened by such a policy.

He said the economies of third-world countries could be damaged while waiting to reap the benefits of the plan, leading many of them to "an abyss of misery even darker than at present."

Meanwhile, Italy itself had a massive trade deficit of 6,525 billion lire (about \$10 billion) in the first 11 months of 1974, according to provisional figures released by the central statistics institute.

Of this amount, 4,646 billion lire was accounted for by imports of petroleum products.

The statistics showed that November had the lowest trade deficit in the 11 months of 1974 billion lire (\$971 million).

## Turkey and Libya Negotiate Wide-Ranging Agreement

ANKARA, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Turkey and Libya signed wide-ranging agreements over the weekend that will bring Turkey three million tons of Libyan crude oil this year and facilitate joint military and economic projects between the two Moslem countries.

Carpetmaker premier Sadi Irmak, speaking after four days of negotiations with the Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, said that a Turkish-Libyan joint investment bank would be founded to pump Libyan oil funds into joint projects.

These include a 1,000-kilometer (620-mile) Turkish-built railway and ancillary roads in Libya, new air and sea links across the Mediterranean and a joint tanker fleet.

Other projects included the establishment of a Turkish-Libyan armaments industry producing small arms and ammunition and providing a large number of Turkish workers for Libya's development.

Maj. Jalloud and Mr. Irmak signed five agreements covering economic, cultural, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation, setting up a joint ministerial commission and laying down guidelines for Turkish workers to go to Libya.

Mr. Irmak did not go into detail about the projects, saying experts from the two countries had started work on the finer points, such as how much Libyan oil would cost—it was expected to be favorably priced—or how many workers Turkey would send.

Libya wants some 800,000 laborers and Mr. Irmak said Turkey would try to provide a large percentage of this figure. Maj. Jalloud's promises came at a convenient time for the Turks, who, threatened with a cut in U.S. military aid, are anxiously planning rapid expansion in their domestic weapons industry.

This is at present limited to

**Swedish Aid to Hanoi**  
HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Sweden will give North Vietnam free medical aid for birth control under an agreement signed in Hanoi, the North Vietnamese News Agency reported.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### VW Forecasts Revival in 5 Years

Volkswagen, plagued by slumping demand in both domestic and foreign markets, expects to be back on its feet in five years. Hans Birnbaum, chairman of the board, says in an interview with the news magazine Der Spiegel that "it should be possible to bring the company back on its structural feet in the space of five years." He says VW currently is only utilizing 60 per cent of its production capacity because of low sales. Mr. Birnbaum says that due to heavy start-up costs, VW is considering a joint venture with a U.S. firm as an alternative to setting up its own plant in the United States. The company is due to choose a successor to managing board chairman Rudolf Leiding on Friday. Mr. Leiding, who resigned last month for health reasons, earlier forecast VW faces a certain loss of several hundred million deutsche marks for 1974.

### Financing Set for Peru Copper Project

Southern Peru Copper Corp. says financing for its \$200-million Chuquibambilla copper project in Peru has been successfully completed with loan agreements amounting to \$404 million. Southern Peru also says it has taken on a Dutch partner to help operate the mine once it starts up late next year. Billionaire N.V., a Hague-based mining group, will have an 11.5-per-cent interest by investing \$25 million in the Peruvian joint venture established to operate Chuquibambilla, Southern Peru, which will have the remaining 88.5 per cent with an investment of \$181 million, is owned by American Smelting & Refining, Cerro, Phelps Dodge and Newmont Mining. Southern Peru chairman Frank Archibald says Chuquibambilla should start up late next year with an annual capacity of 170,000 short tons a year of blister copper, making it one of the world's largest copper mining operations. The \$404-million financing will involve 54 lending institutions with \$200 million from a 29-bank international consortium led by Chase Manhattan, \$149 million in long-term credits for the purchase of equipment and material, \$54 million advanced by British and Japanese copper purchasers who have contracted for a substantial portion of Chuquibambilla's output, and \$10 million from a unit of the World Bank.

**British, Italians to Build Refinery**  
Algeria's state oil company Sonatrach has signed a contract with Frocon of Britain and Technipetrol of Italy for the construction of a \$150-million refinery at Bejaia. The refinery is to have a capacity of 75 million tons a year. Outside financing is to be arranged by the British and Italian companies. By the time the refinery is completed in 1979, Algeria says it will have an overall annual refining capacity of 30 million tons, compared to five million tons at the start of 1974.

## Economic Analysis

### Widening U.S. Budget Deficit Vexes Ford

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Although a stable anti-recession tax cut seems likely early this year, the deficit is deepening at the highest levels of the government over the consequences of the resulting huge budget deficit.

President Ford is aware of the problem and is known to be troubled by it, but he is regarded as likely to propose the tax reduction anyway.

Some high officials are talking of the possibility of the Treasury having to borrow as much as \$80 billion in the brief period from mid-1974 to mid-1975, which would be the combined deficits for fiscal years 1975 and 1976, allowing for a large tax cut.

Normally in recessions the rise in the deficit and hence Treasury borrowing creates no great problem because private demand for credit declines.

**Fears Bankruptcies**  
"But this recession is unlike any other in history," said one high official. "Corporate demand for borrowed money is going to be very large this year, partly because corporate liquidity is in such relatively poor shape. With the Treasury taking so much, some of these private borrowers are going to be unable to obtain funds, and we're going to see a string of bankruptcies, just as in Britain. And this kind of thing could abort the recovery we all want."

Among those sharing this concern in varied degrees are known to be Treasury Secretary William Simon, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

A possible way out of the problem would be for the Fed to pump up the supply of money and credit. The Fed is already in the process of expanding money and credit to a moderate degree to help check the recession.

But in the almost uniformly held view of the top economists of the administration and the Fed, a massive expansion of the money supply would only make inevitable a high rate of inflation in 1975 and 1976 and a renewal of all the nation's problems.

**An Impossible Choice**  
A significant decline in the inflation rate is widely predicted for 1975. The danger is that it could start up again next year not because of the budget deficit itself but because of its monetary consequences. The Fed, in this view, could well be faced with an impossible choice this year: Expand money and credit faster than it would like, or permit widespread private bankruptcies.

Such prominent economists as Walter Heller and Arthur Okun, both former chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisors under Democratic presidents, have said that they are not worried about the consequences if a tax cut enlarges an already big budget deficit.

They take the view that this recession is not much different from others and that the deficit can be readily financed. But this untrodden view is vigorously rejected by the financially oriented

officials of the administration, such as Mr. Simon. It is also rejected by some Wall Street experts, such as Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers, who point to, among other things, the continuing large calendar of corporate bond offerings already scheduled.

One partial solution to the problem may come from an unlikely source—the oil-producing countries.

To the extent that these countries invest their surplus funds in the United States, the total supply of capital will be increased and there will be more funds for both the Treasury and private business to borrow.

But high officials do not take much comfort from this prospect. For one thing, investment by the oil-producing countries in Treasury securities is still small.

In prepared testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Greenspan said he expects the rate of inflation to drop sharply to between six and seven per cent by mid-1975.

Mr. Greenspan said his forecast was based on present economic conditions without major policy changes such as a tax cut. In his prepared testimony, he did not mention a tax cut but it is widely assumed the administration will propose one.

He blamed the suddenness of the decline on two factors—the sag in automobile sales and a sharp turn-around in business inventories.

For the auto industry, he expected "a further downward adjustment in automobile assemblies" during the first three

## Discount-Rate Cut Lifts Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored a moderate gain today, extending the sizable advance of last week.

Strength was attributed to carry-over momentum from last week, and to the half-point cut in the discount rate announced after the market closed Friday.

Increased speculation that President Ford might propose a tax cut in order to help bolster the sagging economy also appeared to contribute to the better market tone.

The reduction in the discount rate raised hopes that bank prime interest rates—that charged big business borrowers—also would be trimmed soon. Some small banks have already reduced the prime rate to either 10 or 10 1/4 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 3.59 at 3 p.m., closed with a gain of 2.66 at 631.20.

The Dow had been ahead about 750 points at its high for the day. Prices improved following Southwest Bank of St. Louis's announcement that it was cutting its prime rate, but the market sagged again toward the close.

Analysts said they were disturbed about a continuing weak economy. Chief presidential economist Alan Greenspan said the economy should begin to rebound in the second half but that "the timing and strength of the recovery is still uncertain."

Treasury Secretary William Simon said inflation will continue "at an intolerable rate" until the United States reforms its fiscal and monetary policies.

In computers, Honeywell advanced 1 1/8 to 22 3/4, National

Postcard certificate of deposit rates dropped sharply, with 60-day paper quoted at 5 per cent against 5.375 per cent Friday.

In Chicago, a rally in the closing minutes that originated in the corn pit turned most farm commodity futures prices higher.

Wheat futures were the major exception, losing nine cents a bushel. Soybean oil, which had been down the limit, closed the limit higher. Soybeans, down the limit of 20 cents a bushel, closed nine cents higher and soybean meal, \$6 lower at one time, closed mixed.

The early selling in grain futures was influenced by the weather, some disappointment over lower export commitments last week, and rather heavy tenders for delivery against the outgoing January contracts.

There had been some commercial support in the major pits but new commercial buying got under way around mid-session. The shorts then fought to liquidate their points and in the move that followed prices were driven up quickly.

## Why you should trade Gold Futures on the exchange that's famous for grain.

On December 31, the oldest commodity futures exchange starts trading one of the world's oldest commodities.

The Chicago Board of Trade has been the center for grain futures trading since the 1870's. Now we're also trading gold. A commodity that's been around even longer than we have. If you're thinking about any kind of investment in gold, consider the advantages of futures trading. It provides a great deal of leverage for those with risk capital. It gives you definite quality, quantity and delivery specifications. And you can get in or out of the market with ease.

**The one commodity everybody knows something about.**  
You know what gold looks like. In fact, you probably have some in your teeth or on your fingers. It's been a universal standard of value for centuries, although it has little intrinsic value. Unlike most other commodities, it can't be hassled by hailstorms, beset by beetles, or destroyed by drought. Whether you're trading futures now, or just thinking about it, gold offers a challenging new market to explore.

**Gold is international, so is the CBT.**  
Our successful futures markets, in international commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans, long ago established the CBT as an integral part of the world economy. More recently, in 1969, we introduced our silver futures contract, which is also actively traded world-wide. We intend to become the international center for gold futures trading, as well.

**Is bigger better?**  
The CBT is not only the oldest futures market, it's also the world's largest, accounting for over 50% of all futures contracts traded in the United States. We have more hedgers and speculators represented on our floor than any other commodity exchange, and this insures that CBT prices reflect realistic international market values.

**Getting a touch of gold better?**  
Ask your commodities broker about gold futures trading, or simply mail the coupon below for additional information. But don't goldbrick. There might be a "future" in gold for you.

I'm interested in GOLD futures.  
Please RUSH me your booklet.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

**Chicago Board of Trade**

141 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois 60604



INT-175

## TAX HAVENS

Unique data and comments on 620 Tax Havens of multinational listed in FORTUNE 500 + 500 + 300, FINANCIAL TIMES 700, VISION 500.

You will find information and revelations in

**POINT INTERNATIONAL**

Dr. Arles Dossier Newsletter for decision makers.

Subscription for 1 year: \$450. Current issue: \$ 50.

**ARIES INTERNATIONAL**

15 Av. Victor-Hugo, 75116 Paris, Tel.: 504-88-79, 770-29-69.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EXTERNAL BONDS**

**THE WESTON GROUP** makes a market in all series

Enquiries to: 5002 ZURICH Stockstr. 18, Tel.: 537.11, Tel.: 361.358.


10036 NEW YORK CITY, 500 FIFTH AVE.

Tel.: RCA 24-22, T.: 5651250.



[illegible]

19	EquiHS 2.0a	5	9	27%	22%
20	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
21	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
22	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
23	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
24	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
25	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
26	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
27	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
28	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
29	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
30	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
31	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
32	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
33	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
34	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
35	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
36	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
37	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
38	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
39	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
40	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
41	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
42	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
43	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
44	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
45	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
46	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
47	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
48	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
49	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
50	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
51	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
52	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
53	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
54	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
55	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
56	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
57	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
58	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
59	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
60	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
61	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
62	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
63	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
64	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
65	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
66	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
67	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
68	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
69	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
70	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
71	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
72	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
73	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
74	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
75	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
76	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
77	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
78	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
79	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
80	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
81	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
82	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
83	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
84	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
85	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
86	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
87	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
88	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
89	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
90	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
91	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
92	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
93	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
94	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
95	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
96	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
97	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
98	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
99	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%
100	EquiHS 2.0a	5	20	13%	22%

[illegible][illegible]



City of Chicago, Illinois, Department of Public Health, Bureau of Health Statistics, 1900-1901

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

December 10, 1974

\$170,000,000

## Mexico

**Five Year Loan**

*The show has been awarded by*

First Boston (Europe)

**Kuhn, Loeb & Co.**

**Chemical Bank**

## Latinamerican Bank

**Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York** **The Royal Bank of Canada**

and provided by

**Chemical Bank**                      **Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York**                      **The Royal Bank of Canada Group**

**Irving Trust Company** **Mellon Bank N.A.** **Crocker National Bank**

<b>G. H. J.</b>	<b>A.B. 1-1-G</b>	<b>Middle and International Banks Limited</b>	<b>Dreadnought Bank</b>
-----------------	-------------------	---	-------------------------

**Euro-Latinamerican Bank Limited**      **Länderbank Vienna**      **Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**

**Banque de Bruxelles S.A.**      **Barclays Bank International Limited**      **Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia**

**First City National Bank of Houston      First National Bank in Dallas      Hypobank International S.A.**

**Banco Central S.A.** **Banco de Londres y México S.A.** **Banco do Brasil S.A.**  
(SERFIN) **London Branch**

**Bank of British Columbia**      **FRAB-Bank International**      **Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G.**  
(Affiliation of Dresdner Bank AG)

The Kings National Bank of Washington, D.C.

*Agent Bank:*

**Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York**

---

[illegible]

77: \_\_\_\_\_ as a matter of record only

**\$ 50,000,000**

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

## 10% Dollar Bonds of 1974

Due December 15, 1984

*the undersigned arranged the private placement of the above Bonds*

BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)

2. *How do you think the world will be in 20 years?*



## U.S. Commodity Prices

Feb	64.50	61.50	63.85	65.10	
Mar	64.00	62.00	64.35	65.60	
Sales: Feb	31.25	March 14.50	May 20		
July 17.75	Aug 32	Feb 30			
Sept 17.75	Interm: Feb 34.25	March 20			
May 11.50	July 6.51	Aug 22.5	Feb 30		
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.					
GOLD (100-100 ounces contracts)					
Jan	172.00	172.00	164.50	174.75	171
Mar	174.00	174.00	167.00	179.00	172
July	178.50	178.50	170.00	182.00	173
Sept	182.50	184.50	178.00	184.50	174
Dec	186.50	188.00	180.00	186.00	175
Sales: Jan 20	Feb 2.50	March 2.50	June 1.75		

London Commodities					
	High	Low	Close (Tid-acted)	Previous close	
SUGAR (50 tons)					
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Feb	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Mar	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Apr	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
May	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
June	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
July	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Aug	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Sept	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Oct	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Nov	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Dec	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75	49
Jan	44.00	43.75	44.00	43	

Share .....	A	0.65	0.56
Profits (millions) ..	B	79.68	66.56
Share .....	B	0.65	0.55

A—Before securities transactions.  
 B—After securities transactions.

\* These totals are included to the same figures.















## Keeping Design Internationalism in Line

"I think they'll go back to Carl Stern in front of the federal courthouse for further developments."

"Why doesn't the USC hand just spell out the verdicts on the football field?"

"They can't. It would spoil Nixon's oew year."

ican audience, he said. It used to be, remember, what you



Mr. Hicks is the author of five volumes on graceful living and interior design. One of the books is on bathrooms, a badly neglected sector, in his opinion.

A Hicks-designed bathroom is likely to have wall-to-wall carpeting, pictures on the walls, a television set and telephone. The tub, very likely, will be placed in the middle of the room, for easy access.

"You started out as a stage designer," he was asked. "Have you done any scenography?"

"No," said Mr. Hicks, "but I'd love to set the stage for a Wagner opera at the Metropolitan. I'm a Wagner fan and I'd do it more or less for kicks if they asked me."

"You spend a lot of time in the air," a journalist said.

"How do you find time to work between London, New York, Tokyo and Brussels?"

"I spend the three months each year relaxing in the south of France," he said. "Then I have my farm (1,600 acres of cattle and wheat land) near Oxford. There I manage to find time for thinking and doodling. I am basically a farmer at heart."

Former actress Betty Hutton, who was hospitalized in England for an emotional breakdown three weeks ago, has been released from a psychiatric facility, it was learned today.

She sounds good. Right now her plans are uncertain," said Rev. James Hamilton, assistant pastor at St. Anthony's church in Portsmouth, R.I., where Hutton was found last February.

"She's a cook," Rev. Hamilton said. "I doubt she'll be in England," would return to rectory where she had been taken to rebuild her "troubled life."

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

**PERSONNEL WANTED**

**LABORATOIRES**

**MERCK SHARP  
ET DOHME**

siège de l'un des tout  
premiers laboratoires  
pharmaceutiques mondiaux.

**NOS RECHERCHES  
POUR LE PRÉSIDENT  
DE NOTRE GROUPE :**

**UNE SECRÉTAIRE  
DE DIRECTION  
BILINGUE  
FRANÇAIS-ANGLAIS**

Nous demandons  
pour réussir dans ce poste :

- Une expérience dans un secré-  
tariat de direction générale ;
- Une parfaite maîtrise de la sténo  
française et anglaise.

Nous lui proposons :

- Une fonction dans un groupe, lui  
permettant une perspective de  
carrière ;
- Un salaire élevé ;
- Des avantages sociaux impor-  
tants ;
- Un cadre de travail moderne et  
agréable.

Envoyer votre lettre de candidature  
avec curriculum vitae et photo à  
Monsieur J. G. BOUTIER, Directeur  
Direction des Relations Humaines  
et du Recrutement.

Mme QUINTARD,  
3 Avenue Nohat, 75008-PARIS.

**INTERNATIONAL COMPANY  
PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY**  
needs

Thoroughly bilingual secretary for  
its Research Department. English  
medium to good. Fluency in French  
98 percent in English but requires  
French. French. Intelligence, good  
organization. Good. Good.  
Please send resume and salary ex-  
pectations.

WESTBROOK, P.O. 77, 19007-PARIS.  
Oeder H.T.

**PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED  
OR ENTER YOUR  
SUBSCRIPTION**

at our office nearest you:

**AUSTRIA:** Mr. Maxime W. W.  
Bachmann 8, 1100 Vienna  
(Tel.: 65-44-66.)

**BELGIUM:** Mr. B. B. P. P. P.  
472 de la J. 1100 Brussels  
(Tel.: 477-34-41.)

**BUTTERFIELD:** Mr. B. B. P. P. P.  
Contact: Paris Office for  
subscriptions. For advertising  
contact: Jacobus P. P. P. P.  
28 Great Queen Street, London  
(Tel.: 477-34-41.)

**GERMANY:** Contact: Paris Office  
for subscriptions. For advertising  
contact: Jacobus P. P. P. P.  
L.H.T. Grosse, 8 Schenkelstr.  
1100 Frankfurt/Main  
(Tel.: 35-26-26.)

**ITALY:** Mr. B. B. P. P. P.  
GROSSE, TURKEY, YUGOSLAVIA  
VIA ISKRAPI, Mr. Jean-Claude  
Bouillon, Pinar 25, Athens  
(Tel.: 65-44-66.)

**ITALY:** Mr. Antoine Sambo  
101 de la J. 1100 Rome  
(Tel.: 97-34-71.)

**MIDDLE EAST:** Mr. Kater  
Shah, 1100 Beirut  
(Tel.: 97-34-71.)

**MOROCCO:** Mr. B. B. P. P. P.  
2 Rue Murdoch, Casablanca  
(Tel.: 97-34-71.)

**NETHERLANDS:** Mr. B. B. P. P. P.  
101 de la J. 1100 Amsterdam  
(Tel.: 65-44-66.)

**PORTUGAL:** Mr. B. B. P. P. P.  
Lisbon (Tel.: 97-34-71.)

**SPAIN:** Mr. B. B. P. P. P.  
1100 Madrid (Tel.: 477-34-41.)

**SWITZERLAND:** Mr. B. B. P. P. P.  
Fussnacht 6 Place du Curé  
1100 Geneva (Tel.: 1059-35-11.)

**U.S.A.:** Mr. Frank P. P. P.  
International Record Trivette, 4  
Madison Ave. New York  
(Tel.: 1212-767-38-91.)

**FRANCE:** OFFICE CENTRAL  
21 Rue de Valenciennes  
Paris (Tel.: 235-85-85.)

**Subscriptions**  
**Classified Ads**  
**Advertisements**

**WANTED**  
positions  
INTERNATIONAL  
MAN  
RY  
AL  
(96)  
RETARY  
with French  
possible for  
possibility  
and salary  
in home  
is secretary.  
1946. years  
export pre-  
1946.

**MINERVE** SEKS FOR AMERICAN  
FRANCE TO PARIS  
English, Belgian, Dutch or German  
secretarial knowledge. FRENCH  
written. English shorthand. Write  
Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.  
75116 Paris, France. Tel: 737-61-50

**GOOD LOOKING GUYS AND GALS**  
for demonstration  
in American military stores in  
London. Travel expenses paid  
\$500 or more weekly. Bond required.  
photo: See #1182. Herald, Paris  
University of Michigan, U.S. military  
communications, English & bilingual  
writing. Call: Paris, 234-95-63 or  
236-97-49.

**AMERICAN** seeks boys/girls  
for our sales promotion  
through France.  
Immediate. Fr. 1,000 salary +  
commission. U.S. citizenship req.  
Apply today, 4 Rue du Commerce,  
Paris 10. Phone: 234-95-63.

**AMERICAN UNIVERSITY**  
in Paris seeks part-time lecturers  
in French, international relations  
and business. Write to: Box 83,93,  
Herald, Paris.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**  
FRENCH FEMALE, mid 30's, seeks  
position. Bilingual French-English,  
fluent in both languages. Excellent  
executive to be related to international  
business. Excellent references. Good  
secretarial skills, work experience  
in public relations. Salary and  
budget control. References available.  
Write: Box 83,934, Herald, Paris.  
Tribune, Paris.

**RELIABLE ACCOUNTANT**, bilingual,  
French-English, also typist, car-  
driver, and driver. Also typist, car-  
driver. 2 days work week. Tel:  
Paris 234-95-63.

**YOUNG FRENCH LADY** having spent  
several years in the U.S.A., perfect  
English, French, and American expe-  
rience, seeks position in Paris.  
Write: Box 83,934, Herald, Paris.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**  
AMERICAN WOMAN, 25, seeks a  
time position. Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.  
typist, teaching experience. Good  
references. Write: Box 83,934, Herald,  
Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.  
PERFECTLY BILINGUAL French  
English secretary. fluent spoken  
excellent references, good salary  
and social challenges job.  
Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.  
ENGLISH WOMAN, 5 years expe-  
rience New York, seeks position  
secretary, typist, or sales. Good  
advertising, promotion, and  
public relations. Write: Box 83,934,  
Herald, Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.  
U.S. MALE, 30, bilingual, French-  
English, seeks position in Paris.  
problem work, salary, and social  
challenges. Write: Box 83,934,  
Herald, Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.  
Finnish Bilingual, 25, seeks  
position. Write: Box 83,934,  
Herald, Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.  
U.S. MALE, 30, bilingual, French-  
English, seeks position in Paris.  
problem work, salary, and social  
challenges. Write: Box 83,934,  
Herald, Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.

**DOMESTIC SITUATIONS**  
SITUATIONS WANTED  
CHINESE CUCK/DAUGHTER, living in  
Paris, seeks references, good salary,  
and social challenges. Write: Box 83,934,  
Herald, Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.  
U.S. MALE, 30, bilingual, French-  
English, seeks position in Paris.  
problem work, salary, and social  
challenges. Write: Box 83,934,  
Herald, Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.

**HELP WANTED**  
NEED BILINGUAL French/English  
secretary/typist. 1 year of work  
experience. Good salary and social  
challenges. Write: Box 83,934,  
Herald, Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.  
U.S. MALE, 30, bilingual, French-  
English, seeks position in Paris.  
problem work, salary, and social  
challenges. Write: Box 83,934,  
Herald, Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.  
U.S. MALE, 30, bilingual, French-  
English, seeks position in Paris.  
problem work, salary, and social  
challenges. Write: Box 83,934,  
Herald, Paris 440.000.000.000.000.000.000.

هكذا من الأهل